AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3036.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1788.

The cuſtomary method of making POT-ASH *uſed in the ſtate of New-York.*

AFTER having got together a quantity of aſhes, and having made the convenient veſſels for extracting the lye, and fixed two large kettles of caſt iron (containing about 90 gallons and worth about 34 dollars a piece) on a furnace, or in maſonry, you begin by filling them with lye which runs out of the tubs, in which in the firſt inſtance the aſhes were put. Afterwards, by the aſſiſtance of a fire, which muſt be kept up by continually feeding it, it produces a gradual evaporation, which carries off the watery parts, and leaves a ſaline ſubſtance in the bottom of the kettles.---In order to obtain a large quantity of theſe ſalts, you continue filling the kettles during the ſpace of one or two days. There is however no limited time, the quantity of ſaline ſubſtance depending entirely on the ſtrength of the lye and the goodneſs of the aſhes. The cuſtom I purſued was to ſtop as ſoon as I thought there was about two hundred pounds weight, which occupied about one fourth of the kettle. As ſoon as you have got things thus far, you muſt leſſen the fire, and ſtir up the ſalts as much as you can, in order that the remainder of the boiling may be entirely dried; then fill the furnace with dry ſplit wood (which ought to be prepared for the purpoſe) to ſuch a degree as to heat the bottom of the kettle red hot: this exceſſive heat will quickly enflame the vegetable oil, which is found mixed with the ſalts. This you ſoon perceive, for from the deep black which they were they become a grayiſh brown. As ſoon as this ſhade or appearance is become general, you leſſen the fire, the matter becomes cold, and you then put it in barrels.

It is neceſſary that theſe barrels ſhould be made of ſtaves of the beſt quality of white oak, thicker than is made uſe of for common purpoſes, containing 36 gallons, and bound with 18 or 20 hoops; thoſe which I formerly made uſe of weighed about 50lb.---Theſe ſalts being thus carefully placed in very tight barrels, may afterwards be taken out, and put any where you pleaſe (except in a cellar) without fear of the air's diſſolving them. In this ſtate the Pot-Aſh is ſent to market.---Your cooper cannot be too careful in the choice of his materials, as well as in the ſhape of the barrels; for if they admit the air, the ſalts will diſſolve, and run out through the crevices. Each barrel ought to weigh about 250 or 300lbs; this difference proceeds from the pieces which you take out of the kettle being large or ſmall.---This is the method of making what is called in this country POT ASH. Some little time after the peace, this article ſold at a much higher price than that which goes by the name of PEARL-ASH. The greateſt care muſt be taken in the choice of your kettles, *i. e.* the iron muſt be of the beſt quality, that they may not crack during the violence of the laſt operation. You muſt be equally careful of not filling them too full of lye, that they may not be made ſuddenly cold. The ſmalleſt deviation from theſe directions will crack them, and of courſe render them uſeleſs.

The Method of making PEARL-ASH.

THE proceſs of this is exactly the ſame as the Pot-Aſh; that is to ſay, by the above mode of boiling you muſt endeavour to get as much ſalt in each of the kettles as you poſſibly can. When they have begun to thicken, diminiſh the fire by degrees, taking care to keep it ſo much alive as to dry what remains in the kettles; then take it out, and put it in an oven, of the conſtruction deſcribed below, in order to purify it, by means of the flames, of all its heterogeneous or impure parts, and to make it as white as ſnow. Nothing is more ſimple than this proceſs, when the oven and its little furnace are properly conſtructed.

Some Ideas reſpecting the OVEN *and* FURNACE *for drying and purifying the* POT-ASH.

IT is compoſed of two parts; the lower part is an arch of 4 feet and a half deep, and 18 inches wide. The length-ways of this lower part or furnace you place bars of iron at a little diſtance from each other, in order to ſupport the wood that is to be burnt. The upper part is an oven of an oblong ſhape, narrower at mouth than at the back, the top or ceiling of which is made as low as poſſible, that is to ſay, from 10 to 14 inches. There is in the bottom of this oven a communication with the part below, (which is not more than 8 or 9 inches diſtant) called *the throat*, the ſize of which is 6 by 4 inches. This muſt be contracted towards the middle part of the thickneſs; by this means the flames, drawn by the current of air, precipitate themſelves directly towards the paſſage, the bottom part of which is formed like a funnel; thro' this they paſs into the upper part, and ſpreading upwards in the furnace, are repelled by the low ſloping ſhape of the ceiling, upon the ſalts, before they can eſcape at the mouth, through which the ſalts were put in. This does not fail to deſtroy the impure matter, which riſes of different colours, and is carried off in a black thick ſmoke. During this operation, a man, with a large iron rake, keeps continually raking and ſtirring up the ſalts, in order to expoſe every part to the flames. Three quarters of an hour is ſufficient for each baking or burning. The wood which you make uſe of ought to be ſplit very ſmall, and rendered as inflammable as poſſible, in order to produce a ſtrong and powerful flame. As ſoon as the furnace is a little cooled, you take out the *pearled* pot-aſh with a ſhovel, and lay it on a large ſtone plate, at the time you put it in the barrels, the ſtrength and ſolidity of which requires as much care as thoſe for the pot-aſh. The difficulty of conſtructing this furnace lies only in giving a proper ſhape to the throat or paſſage, and to the arched ceiling. The firſt is deſtined to take in as large a body of flames as poſſible, and to force them by means of the compreſſion to ſpread upwards in the oven; the ſecond, to repel them *equally* on the ſalts, before they eſcape again through the mouth.

The pearl-aſh is much heavier than the pot-aſh, becauſe of its being conſolidated by the baking, and decreaſed in ſize; wherefore you may put a much greater weight of it in each barrel.

The furnance, or lower part, ought to be built of the beſt quaſified bricks, if they can be procured, and the bottom of the upper part, or oven, to be covered with a plate of caſt iron, ſurrounded with a border or edge 3 inches high, where it can be got or afforded.

General Obſervations.

IT is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of the method of extracting the lye from the aſhes----Let tubs be made of white pine ſtaves, each large enough to contain 25 buſhels of aſhes: it will be well to uſe a falſe bottom full of holes, placed about 4 inches above the real bottom, on which you may put ſome hay or ſtraw, before you lay the aſhes on it. The beſt aſhes are thoſe made of green wood. The finer you ſplit your wood, the greater is the quantity of ſalt to any certain number of buſhels. You may generally compute 5 or 600 to produce a ton of pot-aſh, 2240lbs. to a ton. The aſhes made of wood that is roſiny or pitchy, not only produce nothing, but prevent the coalition and thickening of the ſalts. Your collection of aſhes ought to be put on planks as you gather them, without which the dampneſs of the earth will extract its ſtrength. In ſome places, in order to extract the lye, they make uſe of large ſquare places, made of pine boards, like ciſterns; but tubs are to be preferred, becauſe it is the neceſt and moſt certain way.

Such is the method which a careful and judicious perſon has followed during three years, and in which he has the moſt perfect confidence from experience.

A LANDHOLDER.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 16th, 1788.

A.

JOHN Alien. John Arthur (2.) Thomas Armſtrong. James Adam (2.) James Abernethy. Robert Allan. Richard Adams. Johan Andres. Lawrence Allwine. Dr. Attmore.

B.

Charles Bryan, (2) Cradock Burnell. David Bode. Wm. Baird. Peter Barriere. John Britton. Henry Beck. James Brooks. Thomas Bowlby, ſenior, (2.) Stephen Bardin. Andrew or Robert Breakey. Robert Beard. Michael Billmeyer, *Germantown*. Thomas Baird. Joſeph Byrnes (2.) John or Edward Brock. Archibald and John Blair. M. A. R. Bondfield, and Co. Henry Baker. Capt. Henry Bediken. George Bulkley (2.) Garret Barry. Robert Burchan. Mr. Briſon. Catalin Budrow. William Bates. Jacob Bunner. Laurent Betbeder. William Brown. Mathew Bennet. Capt. Salvador Buch. John Burridge. Chriſtian Burke. Daniel Britt. Capt. John Briſe. Thomas Bradley. Mary Butler. Jacob Bunner. Capt. John Brazing. John Biſwick. David Burns. John Browne.

C.

Monſ. Cenas. David Craig. Joſeph Chambers. Dr. Geo. Cambel. Dr. Alexander Cumins. Church Clinton. William Curry. Theophilus Caſſart. Kendal Coles. Thomas D. Colvill. John Crawford. Mary Cabeen. Nancy Chapman. Anthony Crothers. Walton Carithers. John Campbell. Rev. James Clarkſon. Capt. Robert Caldwell (2.) William Clare. John Churchman. John Connor. Meſſrs. Coarſe and Coarſe. Bernard Coxe. Owen Cafry. Col. Thomas Craig, *Morriſtown*. David Callaghan. Henry Clogher. John Cupper. Charles Copper. William Cramer. Jane Cook. Peter Cockran. Nathaniel Cooke. Catharine Corniſh. Daniel Crotty. Mon. de la Confourque. Mon. Colle. Mon. de la Combe. James Craig. Benjamin Sa[illegible] Susanna Cavill. Lawrence Cooke. Neill Cockran. Dela Coure. Daniel Crowneen. Daniel Clancy. Joſeph Caufman. Mon. L'Abbe O Conner. Thomas Cleriſon. Mary Carr. John Cochran. William Chriſtian. John Cronin. Mary Connor. Brine Connelly.

D.

James Duthoit, Mars Dixon, Joſeph Darrah, James Dellet, Terence Donely, James Duncan, Arthur Dogan, Alexander Dunce, William Donnon, John Denny, James Duncan, John Drew, Jacob Downing, John Dickey, Thomas Dauget, Hugh Dalrymple (2,) Mon de Champes, Arnold Henry Dohrman, David Dennet, Joſeph Dearman, Thomas Dickemineer, *New-Jerſey*, Andrew Douglaſs, Henry Driver, John Downes, Henry Detoreſt, Henry Downes, William Auguſtus Dundas, John Daughney, Gideon Dellines, David Dugan, William Downs, John Dunbar.

E.

Dr. Expreſs, Sophia Eyres, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Thomas Edenſor, Benjamin Evans, William Evans, Andrew Elbowe, Henry Erens, Andrew Ellicott, Capt. John Eve, Oſwell Eve, Joſeph Ellis, John Exeter, Mon. Eyſſaulier (2.) Joſeph Elam.

F.

Richard Fleet, Jacob Flecher (2) John Fitzſimons, Jacob Ford, Roger Fields (2.) Hannah Farra, David Francis, Robert Fiſher, Mr. Fell, Sarah Fithian, George Foreſyth, Rev. Robert Findlay, Capt. Alexander Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Thomas Forſyth, Mon. de la Foreſt (2,) James Fox, Edmond Flinn, Ludwick Farmer, Miſs Foyerty.

G.

Martha Green, Richard Green (2,) James Gerie, John Gilmore, William Gileſpie Mrs. Goodridge, Eleanor Green, Miſs Elizabeth Gamble, Ann Gamble, Moris Goff, Dr. James Gardette, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Gibbs, David Graham, Mary Girrard, Mr. Expence, George Guerin, Iſaac Gilbert, Thomas George, William Gliſon, Peter Gruber, Hannah Gibbons, William Goldſmith, Nathan Gillan, Andrew Gilkyſon, James Gibbiſon, James Gillace.

H

Chriſtian Hubbert, James Ham, Dr. E. Holms, Ruben Harriott, John or William Hutchins, William Hill, Jane Handkings, Mrs. Jane Hunter, Mary Houſe, John Harriſon, Adam Hoops, Benjamin Hare, James and Samuel Hill, Eleanor Healy, John Henry, John Hay, Alexander Hawthorn, Robert Hiddleſton (2.) John B. Huron, Thomas Hutchinſon, Thomas Hunter, James Hill, Mark Hartley, William Hunter, John Hayes, Henry Howell, Stephen Hayes, William Hornby, Benjamin Houſton, Catharine Hallimore, Samuel Holms, John Harriſon, Henry Horvell, Capt. Thomas Holland, James Hodan, Michael Hogan, John Higgins, Catharine Honygrate, Mrs. Haſſenclever, James Heſlip, William Harriſon, William Hutchinſon, John Hutchinſon, James Huxley, Capt. John Huxley, Robert Hume, Francis Hamilton.

I

Hannah Jones, Sarah Jones, James Johnſton, William Jacobs, Mrs. Jennings, Barent Jacobs, Catharine Jacobſon, David Jackſon, Hannah Jones, Richard Johns, John Irwin, Humphry Irwin, Joſhua Jones, Rev. Samuel Jones, Henry Jennings, John Jolly, John Jack (2.)

K.

Oliver Kimps, Richard Kear, Samuel Kerr, Edward Killey, Hugh King, Mon. Karle Kogler, Philip Kollock, Edward Kerau. James Kennedy, William Knight, *Mount-Holly*. Joſeph Kean, Thomas Kennan, Andrew Kilpatrick, Benjamin Wm. Keyzer.

L

Samuel Lewis, Robert Leonard, John Lane, Mary Luckey, Joſeph Loremor, Mrs. Lenof, Ann Lorimer, Elizabeth Loane, Samſon Levy, William Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Alexander Lillie, F. Louaſon, Joſeph Lentmon, Eliſa Langdole, Martha Lyons, Rebecca Lewis, Thomas Leaming 2, Dr. Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Benjamin Lownſbury, Richard Latchford, Peter Lee, William Lang, Samuel Lazarus, Elizabeth Long, Monſ. Leſpinne, William Leron (2) John L. Leib, Charles Londt, Daniel Leary, James Lamount, Capt. John Lyon, John Lukens.

M.

James M'Glaghlin, Robert Merton, Sarah M'Burney, 2. Charles Mullholnd, George Moore, Hon. William M'Clay, Mrs. Mitchell, Adam Miers, Iſaac Martain, Robert Matthews, William Maffitt, Anthony M'Clelland, Henry M'Glathery, William M'Caſhland, William M'Cartney, 2. Hartleſs Murphy, Mary Mathis, Arthur M'Gill, John M'Cullough, Samuel Meaſe, James M'Neill, Simon M'Enney, Robert Murdaugh, John M'Clure, Allan Mountgomery, James Moody, John Moylan, William Menagh, Dr. Charles Moore, Laughlin M'Kerry, John M'Farland, Cloſe Manwill, George M'Guckian, John Martin, John Murray, Daniel M'Curdy, John M'Cullock, Samuel Mathews, Capt. John Morrow, Robert Mowls, Iſabella Moore, John Mearns, Rev. James M'Gahan, William M'Clelland, Hugh M'Caa, Samuel M'Ferran, Elizabeth M'Culloch, Laughlin M'Carry, John M'Connell, James Maus, William Montgomery, Simon M'Inney, Alexander Martin, Thomas M'Cullough, John M'Cullough, Randal M'Alliſter, James M'Clenahan, William Menzies, Joſeph Maſon, Miſs Mercer, 2. Thomas M'Cormack, John M'Kean, William M'Mullen, William Marſon, John M'Cauley, Dr. William Martin, Lucy Mathews. Thomas and Charles Moore, John M'Mahin, Peter Maſon, Joſhua Morris, Cato Molding, John Marſhall, Robert Mathiſon, Edward M'Hendry, Kitty and Polly M'Vicker, John Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Maſon, William Montgomery, Sarah M'Caige, Monſ. Maſſe, Evan Morris, Andrew M'Dowell, Rev. William M'Kee, Andrew M'Clean, Peggy M'Clean (2.) Mariano Molas.

N

Robert Nicol, Adam or William Norris, John Nelſion, Adam Norris, Capt. William Neilſon 2, Chatharine Newman, Hugh Nows, Simon Nathan, William Nicoal, Sarah Nicholls, Daniel Naill.

O

Charles O'Neal, William Owens, George Oliver, J. O'Niell, Jacob Overſtake, Martin Ohler, John O'Conner, Mary Oſwal.

P.

William Purdy, John Parriſh, Samuel Penroſe, Ann Pemberton, Mon. Periſſe, Jane Pilckington, Mr. Parngraſt, Silas Pepoon, Thomas Pryor, James Paxton, Robert Parke, Ann Powel Charles Pepper, Pierre Paul Perris, John Perryman, John Pemberton, William Philips, William Price, Rev. Henry Purcell, Dr. William Plunket, Samuel Preſton, William Parriſh, Ann Pemberton, William Pinkerton (3,) Mathew Pinkerton (2,) Thomas Parto, Capt. Poyade, William Pritchard, John Peoples, P. P. Parniſch.

Q.

James Quinine (3,) Quem[illegible]

R.

Thomas Ryan, James Reynolds, Jeremiah Runyan, David Redick, John H. Raginſtine, Henry Rud, Edward Ruſſell, Charles Read, William A. Rind, Lieutenant I. Robiſon, Capt. Hugh Rea, Mary Richie, Levy Rubin, James Ruſſel, William Rook, Elizabeth Rodgers, David Ferguſon Rand, Dr. Rapp, Giles Richards, Paul Richmond, Robert Porch, Adam Rex, Miſs Ann Ryne, Capt. Robert Richards, Capt. Adam Rice, Dr. Thomas Redman (2,) David Reynolds, James Robertſon.

S.

Sam. Shorten, Geo. Swiney, Iſabella Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Rebecca St. Clair, David Stoezer, Elias Stoap, John Stell, Hugh Smith, Walter Stephen, James Sutter, Capt. John Sphoon, John Malcon Stewart, William Sheals, George Savell, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Philip Stols, Capt. Stiles, Rev. Samuel Spraggs, William Sadlier (2,) John Shreeve, William Shurlock, *Eaſton* (2,) Miles Sticklen, Andrew Service, I. Shrive, Alexander Sheridan, Charles Shoemaker, Michael Sigmand, Mark Stephenſon, Capt. Levi Stutron, Robert Storey, Captain Steneroland, Edward Tweany, James Smith, Eliza Shallus, Patt Snody, James Spence, Samuel Smith, Richard Sheepſhanks, John Sims, Eleanor Shields, Patt Short, Frederick Sweickhard, John Smith, Major John Story, Samuel Savil, Elizabeth Strong, Conrad Seuport, Samuel Smith (2,) Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, *Pequea*, Ambroſe Simpſon, William Smith, Mon. Sartor, Thomas Stephenſon, Thomas Smith, Saurent Scuitier, James Summers, John Strecton, John Sealbrook, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Nicholas Shreiner, John Stacey.

T.

Meſſrs. J. R. J. Turner, Adam Thompſon, Daniel Trotter, Bernard Toland, Adam Tufford, James Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Edward Tucker, Capt. Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, John Towers, -------- Thompſon, Quinton Tod, Thomas Tweedy, Capt. Samuel Tatem, Margaret Thompſon, William Thompſon, Henry Tipping, Margaret Thompſon, Miſs Mathew Thompſon.

U, and V.

Charles Vancouver, Peter Vuler, Samuel Vanpelt, Mrs. Voloiſe, William Van Phul.

W.

Dr. John Weaver, Capt. John Weidman, James White, Edward Welch, Samuel Wells, William Williams, James Wilſon, James Wanolo, John Williams, James Willſon, William Wilſon (2,) Eleanor Wallis, John William, Burton Wallace, Grace Withers, Richard Willing (3,) Thomas Watſon and Son, Capt. John Weidman, Daniel Williams, Mathew Walker, Hannah Waynman, James Wells, James Wilſon, Capt. James Wilſon, (2,) Elizabeth Woods, William Wilkins, Catharine Wallin, James and John Wilſon, Polly Wells, Dr. Daniel Weiſs, Robert Whitford, Daniel Williams and ſons, Iſaac Woods.

X, and Y.

Joſeph Andre Young, James Young, William or Anna Young, Mr. Young.

Z. William Zans.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly underſtands his buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookſeller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE United States of America having at length eſcaped the impending dangers of anarchy, and having accompliſhed thoſe reſtraints on licenciouſneſs, which are neceſſary to the attainment and preſervation of genuine liberty, the governments of the ſeveral ſtates are left at leiſure to purſue *thoſe means of internal proſperity* in their reſpective affairs, which will bring into uſe and operation the various qualities and capacities of their territories and their people. An object of this nature, in my apprehenſion, of the firſt importance to Pennſylvania, calls for the immediate and unremitted attention of her legiſlature and of every friend of liberty and virtue. In a ſerious attempt to remove an evil and to obtain A GREAT GOOD, it will not be ſuppoſed that any thing diſreſpectful can be intended towards thoſe, whom it is the declared intention *to ſerve*. We may therefore proceed, without apprehenſion, to treat of the ſubject in that plain manner which is neceſſary to obtain our end.

The propagation of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE among the citizens of Pennſylvania who are of GERMAN BIRTH or EXTRACTION, has become a matter of the firſt neceſſity, and can no longer be neglected in duty to thoſe valuable people themſelves, nor to the public at large. In order perfectly to underſtand the magnitude of this ſubject, and to ſhew our *ſuſpended* advantages in a conſpicuous point of view, it will be neceſſary to go into ſome reflexions on the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the nation from which *part* of them have deſcended, and in which *the remainder* were born.

We are told by the Greek and Roman hiſtorians, that the Germans, long before the birth of our Saviour, were *lovers of liberty, of a martial ſpirit, and of ſingular fidelity*. In later times they are deſcribed, by the accurate and judicious Tacitus, as magnanimous, beneficent and unambitious; and though he terms them high ſpirited and ardent purſuers of their juſt reſentments, yet he aſſures us they were *ſlow to offend*. Such are our *earlieſt* accounts of theſe people, from which it appears, that even in their primitive ſtate, the writers of proud and hoſtile nations have aſcribed to them qualities moſt glorious to a people and moſt honorable to individuals.

The hiſtory of modern times, particularly of the three laſt centuries, evinces that theſe reſpectable qualities of the Germans are not loſt. To the zeal and firmneſs of Martin Luther, chriſtendom is conſiderably indebted for the extenſion of the bleſſings of religious light and liberty. William the third, of England (a Prince of German deſcent) wreſted the ſceptre of Britain from the hands of a bigot and a tyrant, effected a glorious revolution in religion and government, and laid the foundations of that perfect liberty which we now enjoy. The illuſtrious houſe of Brandenburg, through a ſucceſſion of Princes, were the great inſtruments of preſerving the proteſtant church on the continent of Europe; and the preſent Emperor of Germany, though born a catholic, has magnanimouſly purſued the ſame deſign, by granting of his own accord to his proteſtant ſubjects a general toleration. Such have been ſome of the uſeful exertions of the Germans, in the greateſt operations in favor of religious and civil liberty.

The illuſtrious Frederick of Pruſſia, eminently diſtinguiſhed in the uſeful arts, in elegant literature and ſcience, ſtands *unparalled in arms*—Puffendorf, *as a great citizen of the world*, and Handel, *as the genius of muſic in human ſhape*, ſurpaſs every competitor in all other countries. To theſe we might add a Van Swieten, a Leibnitz, an Hierſchel, an Euler, a Geſner, a Klopſtock, and a long liſt of names, great in divinity, morals, phyſic, law, literature, and every art and ſcience.

The efforts of induſtry and genius in the German nation have been ſucceſsfully applied to ſubjects of the moſt uſeful and curious nature, and among the ſeveral proofs of their diſpoſition and capacity for ſuch purſuits, are the invention of GUN-POWDER, by which the ſuperiority of the European nations over thoſe of the other parts of the world has been, thro' ſeveral centuries, principally maintained; and that of TYPE-FOUNDING, to which, above any other cauſe, are owing our deliverance from ignorance and error, the revival of learning, the progreſs and communication of the arts and ſciences; or, to ſum up the whole in a few words, *the preſent happineſs and dignity of mankind*. Nor have the Germans been deficient in a commercial ſpirit, nor in wiſdom to conduct it with ſafety and advantage, though poſſeſſed of fewer and leſs convenient ſeaports than any great nation of Europe which has ever been reſpectable in foreign trade. The Hanſeatic league was the greateſt, the moſt curious, regular and wiſe combination for the promotion of commerce that the world has ever beheld. While the cities engaged in it obtained all the benefits of domeſtic and foreign trade, for which they aſſociated, they afforded an happy aſſylum for religious and civil liberty, and became the maſters of the ocean.

In order to judge of the inducements to *the benevolent and patriotic* to exert themſelves in the affairs of our German fellow-citizens, let us examine their preſent ſituation in Pennſylvania, and compare it with the picture exhibited by their nation in ancient and modern Europe.

The firſt emigrants from that country arrived in Pennſylvania above a century ago. Being quickly rewarded for their ſingular induſtry by the fruits of their labor accumulating under their hands, and enjoying perfect religious and civil liberty, they were conſtantly followed by many more, till they have become poſſeſſed of numerous and very valuable eſtates in every quarter of the commonwealth, and of the greater part of many townſhips and ſeveral counties. Having been generally drawn from the ſimpleſt and moſt common ſituations in their native country, and having emigrated in moſt inſtances with little but *an able body and an induſtrious diſpoſition*, they have been obliged to apply immediately to laborious employments. In this ſituation they had no time for education, and thought not much about it. Speaking a language different from thoſe, who had greater advantages in regard to learning, they have been prevented from acquiring that information which every hour would otherwiſe have given them. Uſeful and neceſſary knowledge is indeed but little diſſeminated among them. A very large proportion of theſe valuable people are unable to compute by figures the value of their own property, or to read the laws of their country, which are all in the Engliſh language; ſome of them are unable to read the divine leſſons of the holy ſcriptures, though printed in the German language, whereby they loſe a great part of the ineſtimable benefits of living in a time and country bleſſed with religious light. If they have made good parents, dutiful children and valuable citizens, under theſe great diſadvantages, how excellent muſt be *their natural qualities and diſpoſitions*, and how valuable muſt they prove to ſociety, if USEFUL KNOWLEDGE ſhould be more generally diffuſed among them. Though depreſſed by circumſtances the moſt unfavorable, as the citizens of German birth and extraction have evidently been, the hiſtory of religion, philoſophy and phyſic, in the State of Pennſylvania, furniſhes no names ſuperior to the pious and venerable Muhlenberg, the wondrouſly ingenious Rittenhouſe, and the learned and judicious Kuhn.

No part of our community have manifeſted more valuable *fixed characteriſticks* than the body of whom we are treating. They are remarkable for genuine honeſty, the moſt perſevering and laborious induſtry, and the greateſt frugality and ſimplicity in their modes of living. They are careful of their property, averſe to being in debt, and therefore more free from that incumbrance than the Britiſh or Iriſh citizens. Of all our people they are the leaſt addicted to ardent diſtilled liquors. Endowed with a ſtrong turn to the uſeful arts and manufactures, they have *introduced* them into the diſtricts and towns which they inhabit, particularly the northern parts of Philadelphia, Germantown, Bethlehem, Reading and Lancaſter. They are remarkale for the faithful diſcharge of their taxes, their obedience to government, their ſtrict obſervance of morality, and their ſincere attachment to religion. Frugal and free from debauchery in their habits of living, they can marry early, and do ſo with conſtitutions unimpaired by vice or luxury, wherefore they rapidly encreaſe and multiply.

From this ſlight view of the ancient and modern character of the Germans, and of the emigrants from that country now ſettled among us, we truſt we are warranted in affirming, that the Germans are *a rich mine of wealth* to the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The valuable ore lies deep. It requires induſtry and ſkill to extract it from the bowels of the earth, and to refine it in that degree which is neceſſary to prepare it for the convenient, the uſeful, and the elegant purpoſes for which a benevolent providence has evidently deſigned it.

The true method of promoting the proſperity of nations is, to make every exertion which can bring into uſe and operation the various capacities and qualities of their people and their territories. That much may be done in this way in regard to our German fellow-citizens, muſt be as viſible to every Pennſylvanian as the ſhining ſun in his meridian. Yet it may not be amiſs to point out ſome of the advantages which will reſult from ſucceſsful exertions to this great purpoſe. The lovers of mankind will enjoy the pure delight of ſeeing the maſs of human happineſs encreaſed, by the introduction of greater light among a large and meritorious body of their fellow-creatures. As morals and religion naturally follow uſeful knowledge, the friends of virtue and mankind will receive that further gratification. Talents of various kinds, which now lie uſeleſsly wrapt up, as it were, in a napkin, will then be eaſily drawn forth to bleſs the ſtrongminded honeſt German and his family, and to encreaſe the powers and riches of the ſtate. The innumerable treatiſes in their native language upon manufactures, agriculture, law, phyſic, divinity, the circle of the ſciences, and all the arts of peace and war, with which the Empire of Germany really abounds, are now *ſhut up* to very many, whoſe native ſtrength of mind, aided by the ſimpleſt education, might lead them to the moſt uſeful and important reſearches and diſcoveries. Were German *reading, writing and cyphering only* familiar and univerſal among them, a correſpondence with their European relations might eaſily be maintained, which would tend to promote emigrations to this their land of Canaan, beyond any other meaſure that could be purſued. The friendly country, which had received them poor, lowly and uninformed, and had in a ſhort time made them rich, enlightened and powerful, would hold out abundant and irreſiſtible temptations to their European relatives, connections and friends. The tide of emigration from Germany, *that manufactory of men*, which has for ſome time been at a ſtand, would begin to flow in upon us again, and would probably riſe to an height far above what it had ever reached before; nor would it be in the power of the wiſeſt and moſt benevolent of the German Princes, by the moſt generous treatment and the beſt concerted meaſures, to prevent its courſe. They might render the ſituation of their ſubjects as comfortable as they could, but their prodigious numbers, and their conſequent want of profitable employment and room, with the impoſſibility of their riſing *at home* much above the condition in which they were born, would render the ſucceſs and happineſs of their countrymen in America powerful inducements to their emigration. But it cannot be ſuppoſed that every German Prince would have wiſdom enough to ſee, and moderation and goodneſs enough to purſue, the *permanent* intereſts and happineſs of his ſtate (that is of his ſucceſſors and poſterity as well as of himſelf) when it might require an immediate ſacrifice of the revenues he enjoys, or a reduction of the expence and parade of his court. Many, no doubt, would be blind to their true intereſts, and many others, though they clearly perceived them, would, from perſonal vices, purſue their wonted courſe. From this ſuggeſtion of the effects that might be produced in Europe, by our cultivation of the talents of our German fellow-citizens, there ariſes a reflexion highly gratifying to our benevolence and our honeſt pride. It is next to certain, that the apprehenſions of emigration in the minds of the German Princes, will occaſion them to reflect on this dangerous conſequence of their civil and religious oppreſſion, and that from evident policy, though not from inclination, they may extend to their innumerable ſubjects a portion of that tenderneſs, attention and juſtice which they have long and cruelly denied them.

There is one more conſideration of the firſt importance to induce the propagation of *uſeful knowledge* among the Germans in Pennſylvania. They are become ſo very numerous and wealthy, that they muſt, in all future times, return to our legiſlature and to our executive offices a conſiderable proportion of the members. Our elections are very frequent and by ballot, our electors free and equal, and no qualifications but local reſidence and citizenſhip are requiſite in the elected. In a government ſo democratic it is neceſſary that the citizens ſhould poſſeſs an uncommon portion of information. It is dangerous that they ſhould be uninformed. Their tickets may be changed at the door of the houſe of election, if they cannot read them. They will be conſtantly deceived by artful and deſigning men, and they muſt remain without that treaſure of information, which is found in the newspapers of a free country. Thus far of the electors. Equally and indeed much more ſerious is the danger of a want of due knowledge in thoſe who may be elected. On this we ſhall not enlarge. Though we have had ſeveral excellent and very worthy German members of our public bodies, yet there have been others not ſufficiently informed, and we muſt not be unmindful of the real danger to liberty, property and peace, from a repreſentative or executive officer who wants the neceſſary qualifications of wiſdom and knowledge. Diſſeminate more uſeful knowledge among the body of Germans, and let thoſe of them, who have abilities or property, cultivate and adorn their minds by liberal educations, and they will furniſh us with as reſpectable and proper rulers as the deſcendants and emigrants from any other nation upon earth. In a future paper we may conſider how we ſhall moſt advantageouſly purſue the delightful taſk of propagating NECESSARY AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING AND SCIENCE, among our numerous German fellow citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their buſineſs, and hope, by induſtry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-weſt corner of Market and Tenth-ſtreets, where they have for ſale, on the ſhorteſt notice, monuments, tombs, headſtones, chimney-pieces, ſlabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, ſteps, window-heads and ſills.

Stone-work in general done in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually anſwered.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Poſt is now eſtabliſhed between this city and Pittſburg, by the rout of Lancaſter, York-town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greenſberry.

The times of his arrival and ſetting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tueſday, the fifth of next month, and ſet out on the next day (Wedneſday) at 12 o'clock and conti ue ſo to do *every other week*, until the firſt of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of buſineſs by ſome proprietors, have occaſioned general complaints of the public, which were very diſagreeable to thoſe proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy thoſe complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now eſtabliſhed this Line of Stages, and by a ſtrict attention to our buſineſs, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where paſſengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Burgen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpoſe a good Coach and four good Horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15s; by Powles-Hook 17/6; 150lbs. baggage the ſame as a paſſeng er; all way-paſſengers 3d. per mile.

The public may be aſſured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewiſe good Horſes and ſober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, July 7, 1788.

STRAYED away on the fifth inſtant, from Joſhua Cooper's ferry, a dark brown HORSE, ſix years old, about 16 hands high, ſhod all round, has an excellent gait in a carriage, and carries his tail remarkably well, as if it had been nicked; no other particular marks remembered. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by JOSHUA COOPER, at his ferry, oppoſite the city of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey.

THOMAS H. M'CALLA.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland, and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log meſſuage and a ſtone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premiſes; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Eſq; and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Aſhton, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 15th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock P. M. a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion, containing 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands now or late of John Stengis and David Davis.

One other tract or piece of land joining the above deſcribed tract, containing 10 acres and 136 perches; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands of Peter Matſon.

And one other piece of (meadow) land, adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing four acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Ingles and Eleaner his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain Pieces or Tracts of Land, the firſt containing fifty-leven acres and ſixty one perches, bounded by Perkiomen Creek, the other containing thirty-five acres and an half, bounded by lands of Evan Reeſe and William Connelly. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Reeſe and Hannah his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CHARLESTON, July 14.

Mr. Laurens has now (7th July, 1788) growing at Mepkin plant tion upwards of 1600 plants of the Huntingdon root, all in flourishing condition. The seeds were put in the ground from the 16th to the 24th of April last; many of the roots are now from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and appear as if they would weigh at least 6 or 7lb. He has already gathered of the leaves more than sixty bushels packed. and the second growth of leaves is fit to pluck; he expects to have many more gatherings before October. The leaf boiled is to the taste a high flavored spinage. Cows, calves, deer and sheep, eat them with great eagerness, and fatten.

The suckers gathered from the roots have been boiled and eaten with great satisfaction. The roots, it is probable, will be much better.

This root was formerly called Mangel Wurzel, and Root of Scarcity. Every prudent planter will endeavour to import and plant next year some of the seed.

July 18. A correspondent, who has been informed that olives and capers can be raised in this state, recommends our cultivating them, as from the former we can extract an oil which will always find a sale both at home and abroad, and each article when pickled will find a vent in most parts of the globe.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Last Wednesday night came on the most violent storm ever experienced here at this season of the year.---The wind at N. N. E. blew with unabated fury (accompanied with heavy rain) for upwards of twelve hours, which occasioned a most dreadful inundation of the sea, that deluged all the wharves, stores, and low grounds near the bason at Fell's-point, producing a scene of devastation and horror not to be described. The industrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterprise, in one moment, destroyed by the rage of combined elements---immense quantities of sugar, rice, salt, dry goods, and other valuable merchandise, were entirely ruined.---The damage cannot at present be ascertained with precision; but it is estimated at fifty thousand pounds specie. While the contemplative mind, reflecting on the awfulness of the scene, which displayed the amazing power of the *God of Nature*, and the feebleness of man, gratitude towards *him*, who "rules the whirlwinds and directs the storm," must have been excited in every feeling breast---that the wind and waves were mercifully restrained from further ravages.

July 29. In the late calamitous inundation (announced in our last) Mr. James Mackintosh unfortunately lost his life: In crossing a wharff overwhelmed with water, he was swept, by the force of the waves, into an adjacent dock, where he perished. This youth, scarce 20 years old, was a native of Scotland, and promised fair, by his application to business, and his uniform and amiable deportment, to become an ornament to society. On Friday his body was taken up, and on Saturday respectfully deposited in the Presbyterian new burying ground.

We have general accounts, from various quarters, of great damage having been done by the violent storm on Thursday last. It is asserted that 40 sail of vessels, large and small, were, on that day, forced ashore at Norfolk.

BOSTON, July 23.

A correspondent cannot help lamenting the neglect which the virtuous and oppressed minority of Rhode-Island now experience from the federalists of the other states. Did the people recollect what they suffer from their political and mad opposers, they could not thus neglect them. They ought to be respected as the greatest champions for the honor, interest and happiness of America now on the continent. Their exertions have been unremitted---and at the risque of life, liberty and property, they have opposed a torrent of corruption and knavery---and by their exertions have kept the "holy flame" of federalism from being extinguished in that state. When the virtuous Bostonians were oppressed by their enemies, the good men in every part of the continent gave them succour and consolation---now the virtuous federalists of that state have an equal claim upon their brethren.

"Those whom God wills for destruction he first makes mad"---is an observation verified in the recent conduct of the majority of the citizens of Rhode-Island,---That state, from its central situation---its harbours, &c. had a right to expect to derive greater benefits from the establishment of the new constitution, than any other state in America---according to its extent. The other small states in the union, saw *their* security amply provided for in the constitution, and they have adopted it *unanimously*: But this one---although in the Federal Senate she would have a *thirteenth* part of the controul of the general government---when in reality she has not a two-hundredth part of the wealth or territory of the continent, and will not defray a fiftieth part of the general expences---because the constitution provides against the introduction of *paper money* &c. has the folly to reject it. The consequence must be its destruction as a separate government.

July 28. By the last advices from France it appears, that the civil commotions, which have for some time past agitated that kingdom, have not subsided in the least degree; the determined resolution of its various Parliaments, supported as they are by the people, keeping equal pace with the magnanimity and perseverance of its illustrious monarch, though having at his command a body of near 300 000 troops.

The French fleet, which we mentioned some time since, as being ordered to pass the hurricane seasons in this port, may be shortly expected to arrive here.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

We hear, that on Monday some persons were apprehended in this city passing counterfeit bills of this state of the first emission; also offering Canada army bills for negociation, signed *Dorchester*, which are also counterfeit; they appear to have been manufactured at Vermont; the persons, after examination before a magistrate, were committed for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 6.

On Monday last the Rev. Dr. Colin delivered a sermon in the Swedish Church, from the following words, "If I forget thee, O! Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Psalm 37, verses 5 and 6. In this discourse the Doctor enforced the duty, and displayed the advantages of PATRIOTISM in a most elegant and original manner, and concluded by taking notice of the present happy situation of the United States in the adoption of the Federal government.

Before and after the sermon several federal odes, which had been previously set to music, were performed by a band, accompanied by voices. The whole of this sacred and patriotic entertainment was conducted in such a manner as to give the highest pleasure to a crouded and respectable audience. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Colin, for this contribution to the order and happiness of the United States, in addition to many others which he has given during the late controversy upon the subject of the federal government.

The *alterations* (not amendments) of the federal constitution proposed by the Convention of New-York, says a correspondent, are so numerous, that if it were possible to admit them, they would annihilate the constitution, and throw the United States not only back again into anarchy, but introduce poverty, misery, bloodshed and slavery into every state in the union. The authors of these alterations would do well to put on match coats and associate with the lawless Indians who inhabit the borders of the western lakes. They have not sense enough to frame, or understand a system of government fit for a civilized nation.

Should Virginia give a President, and Massachusets a Vice-President to the United States, Pennsylvania should certainly come in for the honor of being the seat of the federal government. Her central situation, her active federal spirit, which set the whole union in motion in favor of the constitution upon its first promulgation, her numerous resources for arts and manufactures, and the connection of her name with the original splendor and fame of Congress, all strongly mark her as the most proper state for the new government of the United States.

The town of Manchester has doubled its inhabitants within these last thirty years, and chiefly from the profits of the COTTON manufactory. 18000 persons have been thrown out of business in that town by the late failures, so extensive was the employment that useful manufactory gave to the labouring part of the community. There is nothing to prevent the manufactory of cotton being carried on more extensively and more profitably in Philadelphia than in Manchester. Think of this, ye landlords of unoccupied houses, and ye owners of unimproved lots. It is by employing your money in establishing this and other manufactories in our city, that you will render your estates productive, and at the same time render an essential service to your country. The capital of one East-India ship with her cargoe, employed in the cotton manufactory would in seven years build one hundred houses, and probably call into existence above one thousand human beings to partake of rational happiness.

It is with singular pleasure we inform our readers, that in many parts of New Jersey the harvest has been gathered in without the assistance of the *liquid fire* of the West-Indies---A drink, composed of two table-spoonfuls of molasses, one of vinegar, and a tea-spoonful of ginger, with a quart of water, has been found by experience to be more cooling and strengthening than all the mixtures with rum that ever have been invented.

We are happy to inform our readers further, that not more than two thirds of the quantity of spirituous liquors have been entered into the Excise Office of this city this year, that were entered last year,----and that the demand for malt liquors has encreased in proportion to the diminished consumption of spirits.

There were formerly, we are told, *twelve* breweries in Boston, and only *two* distilleries, there are now *thirty-two* distilleries, and *not one* brewery in that town. For shame, for shame, sister Boston!---From the age of this town (being our elder sister) we had a right to expect she would set her younger sisters a better example.

On Thursday last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Powder-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Roberts, in Lower Merion, supposed to contain about 60 lbs. of powder, was blown up, occasioned by one Richard Sills taking a chissel to empty the mortars, whereby he was driven up to the roof, and so much hurt that he lived but 12 hours after. All his clothes were burnt, and his flesh was as black as a coal. It is remarkable, about four weeks ago a mill that stood on the same spot was blown up, with 150 lbs. of powder. Luckily there was no person near it at that time.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to regular appointment, a Commencement was celebrated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the customary solemnities. The Trustees and Faculty met early in the Apparatus Chamber, to adjust some preliminary business. A little after 10 o'clock they passed in Procession, followed by the Graduates, into the Public Hall, where a very respectable Assembly had already convened. Immediately after, the Honorable the Vice-President, and members of the Supreme Executive Council, entered and took their seats. The Rev. the President of New-Jersey College, the Clergy of the city, and many other persons of eminence, were also present.

After the performance of an anthem, vocal and instrumental music coalescing, the Provost delivered a solemn prayer adapted to the occasion. Then the following exercises took place in their appointed order.

A Latin salutatory Oration---in which was shown the supreme advantage of a virtuous education and that purity and good manners in youth are the only sure grounds of success and eminence in literature. By Mr. James Robins.

An Oration on the benefits redounding to the community from *Agriculture*;---the pleasure and respectability of the life of an intelligent Farmer. By Mr. Abijah Davis.

A descriptive Oration on the *Philosopical* knowledge of *Nature*, particularly with regard to those subjects and scenes in the creation, which are obvious to every rational inquirer.---The exquisite entertainment and profit which attend the study of this branch. By Mr. William Hewson.*

A Discourse, in which were pourtrayed the gradual advances of civilization, social manners, and government:---the influence, in particular, which the *tillage of the earth* and rural employments have upon these---the pleasing prospects that now open on this country. By Mr. William Morris.

A Forensic Disputation, concerning the existence of that general kingdom of nature called "*the Material World*."---Denied by Mr. James P. Wilson---Affirmed by Mr. Nathaniel Harris. The arguments of the disputants were managed on metaphysical principles.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the aforenamed young gentlemen, including the Salutatory Speaker, viz. Abijah Davis and Nathaniel Harris, of New-Jersey, William Hewson, Michael Keppele and William Morris, of Philadelphia, James Robins, of Maryland, and James P. Wilson, of the Delaware State.

The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Physic:---James Beatty and John M'Clellan, of Pennsylvania, Reverdy Ghiselin, of Maryland, William Parker, A. M. of South-Carolina, Francis Bowes Sayre and Henry Stuber, A. M. of Philadelphia.

Those graduates had not only finished their studies under very able practitioners, but attended the several Courses of Lectures given by the Medical Professors; likewise the Courses in Natural Philosophy; and agreeably to the rules of the University---particularly the Medical Institutions---they had undergone both private and public examinations, as strict as those observed in regard to the other candidates.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Robert Patterson, Professor of Mathematics in the University, Rev. Henry Waddell, of New-Jersey, Samuel Prioleau, of South-Carolina, Joseph Millar, of the Delaware State, Philip Physic, of Philadelphia, and John Gemmil.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Nicholas Baker Waters, M. B of Philadelphia. This gentleman had prepared, and submitted to the examination of the Governors of the University, the Faculty, and such other learned persons as might think proper to examine it, a Latin Dissertation or Essay---"*Tentamen Medicum Inaugurale, de Scarlatina Cynanchica.*"

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Robert Blackwell, the Rev. Nicholas Colin, and the Rev. Samuel Jones, in consideration of their abilities and eminence in life.

Valedictory Orations----On the establishment of universities and public seminaries of learning:---History thereof:---General utility.---A solemn taking of leave. By Mr. Michael Keppele.

A parting charge to the Graduates---excitements to perseverance in study---the exalted pleasure of being truly good and useful, as well as learned. By the Provost.

Short address to the Hon. the Trustees, and the rest of the audience; and concluding prayer. By the Vice-Provost.

Sublime musical selections, vocal and instrumental.

The University is under great obligations to Mr. ADGATE, who conducted the music on this occasion, heightening much the entertainment of the day; and to the gentlemen who assisted him; but *particularly* to the young ladies.

On Thursday, the 24th of July, died, at Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, Mrs. MARY CLAYPOOLE, wife of Mr. *David C. Claypoole*, of this city.

On Saturday, the 30th of July, departed this life in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. DEBORAH DAVID, the amiable consort of Mr. *John David*, of this city, and on the Sunday following her remains were interred in Christ Church Burial Ground, attended by a great number of respectable citizens. During a lingering disorder, she exhibited a truly christian fortitude, and in the last awful moment, met the King of Terrors without fear or amazement; triumphantly saying, O Death! where is thy sting? -- O Grave! where is thy victory? In the social duties of wife and parent she shone conspicuous, and has left a numerous train of relatives and acquaintance to mourn the loss of a much valued Friend,

"*On this side, and on that, we see our friends*
"*Drop off like leaves in autumn; the cup*
"*Goes round, and who so cunning as to put it by?*"

The following letter from the Reverend Doctor Nevil Maskelyne, *Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, to his Excellency Dr.* Franklin, *will inform the public of the success of Mr. Churchman's scheme for the discovery of Longieude.*

SIR, *Greenwich, March* 3, 1788.

ON the second of May, last year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compass, by Mr. Churchman, of Philadelphia, of which you desired my opinion. As he at the same time sent another similar paper to the Board of Longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think I could properly send you my private opinion, till that of the Board had been taken. I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the favor of your letter, and to acquaint you that the Board of Longitude considered it last Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been published in the Berlin Memoirs, for 1757, from two poles not diametrically opposite, by the learned Mr. Leonard Euler, in a mathematical and masterly manner. The observations of variation at sea, owing to the iron work in the ship, and arms on board, are liable to great uncertainty, so that differences have been found of six degrees in the English channel.

There will be a great difference often, according as the ship is put on one or the other tack, owing to the soft iron on board becoming temporary magnets, from the effect of the earth as a great magnet. Magnetic rocks at sea will disturb the magnet, and severe cold in northern regions seems occasionally to render it torpid, though it recovers itself again. On all these accounts, and some others not less important, the variation of the compass cannot be considered as a general method of finding the longitude at sea, and scarce of any use that way, now we have so much better methods of attaining the end.

Mr. Churchman's supposition of a gradual change of the magnetic poles, without offering any probable physical hypothesis to account for it, must be considered as a mere hypothesis. You, Sir, who are so well able to judge of philosophical matters, and physical causes, will, I have little doubt, join in opinion with the late Dr. Halley, as I do, that the gradual change of the magnetic poles cannot be properly accounted for from any gradual changes of the quntity, metalic state, or magnetism, or translation of the iron, or iron ore in the bowels of, or diffused through the surface of the earth. Dr. Halley's hypothesis of four poles, two belonging to an outer shell, and two to an inner nucleus, moveable about the axis with less velocity of rotation than the outer shell, is very ingenious, and well calulated to get over this difficulty. Observations both of the variation and dip of the needle, made throughout your continent, would be of use to throw light on this matter.

Mr. Churchman might have been well satisfied with the judgments of such able men and good philosophers as Mr. Ewing and Mr. Rittenhouse. Mr. Dillwhynn sent me another of his proposals, with the disputes between him and the principal mathematicians with you, for the Royal Society, which I forwarded there. I hope you receive, I mean your Philosophical Society, my Greenwich Observations, now published up to the end of 1786, and published annually. They are ordered you by the Council. I shall be gratified by the continuance of the present of your memoirs, if thought proper, and am sensible of the honor of being a member. Your further correspondence will do honor to, SIR,

Your most humble servant,
And old friend,
N. MASKELYNE.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A RECEIPT *for* BITTERS, *to prevent the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers.*

TAKE of common meadow calamus, cut into small pieces, of rue, wormwood, and camomile or centaury or horehound, of each two ounces, add to them a quart of spring-water, and take a wine glass full of it every morning fasting. This cheap and excellent infusion is far more effectual than raw spirits, or the strongest bitters made with spirits, in preventing fevers, and never subjects the persons who use it to an offensive breath, or to the danger of contracting a love for spirituous liquors.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, who are desirous of establishing *A Society for promoting Agriculture and encourage domestic Manufactures*, are requested to meet at the SCHOOL-HOUSE in Whitemarsh, on SATURDAY, the ninth instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Montgomery, August 1, 1788.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the Island of Anglesea, who took passage for Philadelphia in 1768, be still living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly understands the Malting and Brewing Business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, August 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June last, two stray HORSES, one supposed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with several white spots on his back, trots. The other supposed to be 8 years old, the same colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

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* Elder son to William Hewson, F. R. S. the eminent Anatomist, so well known among men of science, and so justly esteemed an ornament of that profession, to which, by his too minute researches, he unfortunately died a martyr.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors* for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.
JAMES ASH.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

KUCHER,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N, B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25, 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

West-Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 9th day of August next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Pikeland, containing 32 acres and 90 perches, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Adam Moses, Michael Wisler and others; taken in execution as the estate of James Boyle, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the township of East-Town, containing 26 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Joshua Smedley, Caleb Smedley and others; taken in execution as the estate late of John Butler, deceased, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Marlborough, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock and others; taken in execution as the estate late of William Chalfant, deceased, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788,

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branson and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, but rather supposed to be stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, in Newtown, Chester county, within one mile of Newtown Square, on the night of the 20th instant, a dark brown HORSE, with no natural marks, seven years old, about fourteen hands and one inch high, shod before, and one shoe on behind, when taken, he was round bodied, square buttocked, long neck, with a neat head, much Roman nosed, trots fast and canters well. Any person who will give information of said HORSE, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and the same value for the thief if taken, when convicted, by GEORGE HUNTER.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 9th of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Jacob Wirtz, in Potts-town, a valuable two story brick house, and lot of ground, situate in Potts-town, containing in breadth on Main-street, about 120 feet, and extending in depth about 300 feet, late the estate of George Boone, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Roman History.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

II. Subscribers to pay *One Dollar* each at subscription, to enable the publisher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publisher to repay the money, if a sufficient number of subscribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are published, bound so as to match the preceding volumes. Subscribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the last, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate such as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in six octavo volumes) a subscription is also open for the four last volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete sets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the first volume to be paid on subscribing, and the price of the second at the delivery of the first, &c.

V. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and booksellers the usual allowance.

*** Those who wish to encourage this undertaking will please to forward their subscriptions, as expeditiously as possible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publisher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-street, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be struck off may be ascertained, as the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for. 6w.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the subscriber's inclosure, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is so long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen shirt, a pair of striped trowsers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf-skin shoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated last winter for the small pox, and the place can be seen on his left arm. He ran away this spring, was put in Easton goal, and sold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave six dollars to a lawyer to help them to set him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From these circumstances I have reason to suspect he is gone that way, as they were such good friends to him. Whoever takes up said slave and puts him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Dorchester county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last Easter Monday from the subscriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely smooth skin Negroe, when closely examined stammers in his speech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, spare and active, has a remarkable scar on one side of his face, the consequence of a scald, has worked some time in a blacksmith's shop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is supposed they intend to New-Jersey; any person that will secure the said Negroes in any goal, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-street, third door below Chestnut-street,

The *American Museum*,

For *June*, 1788, being the last number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is presumed, satisfy those who have not examined it, of its utility and the justice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, *that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement.* By continuing to prosecute the plan with similar assiduity and discernment, the merit of your Museum must ultimately become as well known in some countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can scarcely fail of procuring you an ample compensation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: insomuch, that I could heartily desire copies of the Museum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be spread through every city, town, and village in America. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With sincere wishes for the success of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient, and most humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The subscription for the American Museum, is *eighteen shillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the present year on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now published in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All persons indebted are required to pay at the State Treasury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of August next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treasury-Office, June 18, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residue of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale, or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

RAN away on the 11th inst. from the subscriber, an Irish Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a good house-linen shirt, ticklenburg jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, good beaver hat, a pair of new shoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have ONE SHILING reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3037.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1788.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER II.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

IN conſidering the means by which we can moſt advantageouſly diſſeminate information among our German fellow-citizens, we find the ſubject naturally divides itſelf into two parts, firſt, NECESSARY AND USEFUL KNOWLEGE, in which all will admit us to include reading, writing and common arithmetic; and ſecondly, ELEGANT LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. The good work in the latter department has been moſt happily commenced by the eſtabliſhment of FRANKLIN COLLEGE, in a very healthy, central and proper ſituation. The flouriſhing *town* of Lancaſter, with the adjacent counties of Lancaſter, York, Dauphin, Berks, and parts of Cumberland, Cheſter and Northumberland, wherein a very large proportion of the Germans reſide, and are rapidly encreaſing in wealth and [illegible]rs, was choſen with great judgment to found this [illegible] learning. In forming its conſtitution, and diſtri[illegible] the duties and patronage of this ſeminary, the [illegible] liberal and judicious principles have evidently governed its founders. The Calviniſt or Reformed, the Lutheran, the Moravian and the Roman Catholic *German Churches*, have each a ſhare of its honors and its powers; while the empire of Germany exhibits ſeventeen *proteſtant* and ſeventeen *Romiſh* Univerſities, we have founded our firſt ſeat of German literature on the broad baſis of chriſtianity, leaving it in the diſcretion of the ſeveral religious ſocieties to eſtabliſh inferior ſchools, under the care of their reſpective churches. A little circumſtance in the *dedication* of this ſeminary, which may long ſince have eſcaped the memory of thoſe who were preſent, and which was known to very few who were abſent, has often given me the moſt ſincere pleaſure. That ſolemn and intereſting ceremony was performed by the lawful body of repreſentatives of ſix *proteſtant and catholic* churches, *German and Engliſh*.—A luxurious feaſt to the friends of religious liberty, and a ſure prognoſtic, that this infant inſtitution will become a ſeat of *the moſt liberal ſcience and philoſophy*.

It has been obſerved by ſome, that the eſtabliſhment of a college cannot be uſeful in the preſent ſtate of information among the Germans. On mature reflection, however, I believe the meaſure will be found to be a very good one. It has attracted our attention to the too general want of uſeful knowlege among thoſe meretorious people—it has ſet up a reſpectable ſtandard, as it were, on an high hill, viſible to every eye afar off, to which the friends of the Germans and of German literature may repair. A place is thus pointed out in which they may embody, and may be formed and organized; it is making a reſpectable begining of an important and neceſſary work. Had a plan of erecting a number of ſmaller ſchools, in a variety of places, been attempted, more local difficulties would have ariſen, more jealous and contending feelings would have been excited, and probably nothing material would have been done. Further,—as this inſtitution is now incorporated, as it is fixed in the moſt proper ſituation in the ſtate, as many private donations have been given to it, and ſome public grants, as its foundation is a model of liberality, both as to the mixture of the German and Engliſh, and of the various ſects of the Germans themſelves, it ought to be ſupported with aſſiduity, ſincerity and ſpirit.

Beſides the obvious and ordinary means of promoting the advancement of Franklin College, by care in chuſing its truſtees, preſident, profeſſors and tutors, and by private and public donations, another great meaſure preſents itſelf—immediate attention and unremitted exertion, to propagate *neceſſary and uſeful knowlege* among our citizens of German birth and extraction. This you will remember is the other part into which the ſubject divided itſelf.

The conſtitution of this commonwealth enjoins upon every legiſlator, for the time being, the duty of eſtabliſhing by law in each county "a ſchool or ſchools" for the convenient inſtruction of youth, with ſuch ſalaries to the maſters, paid by the public, as may enable them to inſtruct youth *at low prices*. This is a duty of the moſt ſerious and important nature, ſuggeſted by ſound policy and philanthropy, and commanded by the ſupreme law of the land. Let not then any judicious, benevolent or faithful citizen withhold his aſſiſtance. Let no wiſe or virtuous legiſlator delay to carry it into execution. But to our point: let the German people and their friends immediately form a plan for a public ſchool in every city, town and county where they abound, and let them apply to government for ſuch aid as the circumſtances of the ſtate will enable them to give. Grants of lands in the old or new purchaſe are the moſt obvious and the moſt eaſy. Wherever ſchools are already opened by religious ſocieties, or individuals, which have already acquired ſome funds and a degree of eſtabliſhment, let them apply to the legiſlature for aid in lands. The towns and boroughs have, or eaſily can have, their ſeveral ſchools. If there is any doubt ariſing in the public mind about the utility of learned education among the people at large, there can be no doubt about the uſeful and neceſſary articles of *reading*, *writing and arithmetic*. Let this alone for a time be attended to, and the reſt will follow, ſince there is already a reſpectable college for thoſe to repair to, on whom Providence has beſtowed a ſufficient ſhare of property or underſtanding. The inferior ſchools ſcattered in convenient places thro' the towns and counties, will be like ſo many nurſeries of trees, where the young plants may grow promiſcuouſly, and from which thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſuperior abilities may be tranſplanted to the more favorable ſituation of the College, and may be thus cultivated to bleſs their country with the fruits, which a benevolent Providence has enabled them to produce. The ſtate of Connecticut has ſteadily and carefully purſued the plan of diſſeminating uſeful knowlege among their youth, and to this, above all other things, may be aſcribed their ſuperior information upon all the intereſting affairs of life. Virginia has alſo eſtabliſhed a great number of ſmall public ſchools, one, it is ſaid, in every county, where thoſe who can pay are taught on low terms, and thoſe who cannot afford the expence, have that firſt of all bleſſings, *a plain uſeful education*, beſtowed upon them by the ſtate. From theſe county ſchools there is *an annual ſelection* of one or two diſtinguiſhed youths, taken from among thoſe that are unable to pay, who are carried forward *as the moſt promiſing children of the ſtate*, into their public Univerſity, where they receive a finiſhed education free from any charge. Virginia is a moſt reſpectable member of our union, but, in my mind, no fact in all her affairs is half ſo honorable to her as this. It is an act of the higheſt wiſdom and benevolence, and muſt in due time produce its own reward. *Pennſylvania*—"*Do thou likewiſe*," *and thou alſo ſhalt be ſurely rewarded*.

It will be ſeen at once that theſe inducements to the introduction of ſchools, *free* to the poor and *cheap* to all, apply to every part of our citizens, and I hope that all will one day enjoy the bleſſings of ſuch a meaſure; but the preſent ſituation of many of our German fellow-citizens, in regard to neceſſary and uſeful knowlege, occaſions theſe conſiderations to operate much more forcibly with reſpect to them, than any other part of the community. It is not our wiſh to impede the ſame meaſures with regard to the whole ſtate, but to call upon thoſe, who are ſenſible of the value and numbers of the Germans, no longer to delay thoſe things which may render them as eminently uſeful to themſelves, their families and their country, as Providence has evidently intended them to become.

If we take a view of the grants of government for the purpoſe of education among the Germans, we ſhall find they do not bear any juſt proportion, either to their numbers or their property. As they have generally fourteen or fifteen members in the General Aſſembly, and as our repreſentatives are proportioned to the taxable inhabitants as one to one thouſand, the Germans may be reaſonably conſidered as at leaſt one fifth of all the people of Pennſylvania. Yet it will be found, on examination, that the bounties of the ſtate to the Univerſity alone are ten times as valuable as all the grants the German ſchools have ever received. Diſtributive juſtice then requires, that ſomething more ſhould be done for them. The ſcarcity of money is well known and muſt be allowed for, but grants of land will be attended with no inconvenience, and it will be allowed, we truſt, that it is both as *politic and benevolent* to propagate uſeful knowledge among thoſe who ſtand in need of it, as to extend polite literature and ſcience; which, however, we alſo wiſh to be ſteadily patronized and encouraged.

Beſides the aid of government, many other methods ſhould be purſued to promote our deſign. It is ſaid there are above forty clergymen enrolled in the ſynod or aſſembly of the Lutheran church alone---of the Calviniſt, Moravian, Roman Catholic and other German churches, there muſt be many more. Theſe gentlemen (whoſe duty it is to promote uſeful knowlege, becauſe it encreaſes virtue and happineſs) ſhould exert themſelves to eſtabliſh ſchools in their ſeveral neighbourhoods. If they could ſpare a part of each day to inſtruct *the poor only*, or if they could make it convenient to open a regular ſchool *free* for the poor, and *cheap* for thoſe who have property, it would be a good beginning to this neceſſary work. Their ſchools would encreaſe, to the great benefit of their congregations, and poſſibly to their own profit. They ſhould alſo correſpond regularly with each other upon the ſubject, and ſhould conſult upon it at the meetings of their veſtries, by which the ſenſible and religious men, of which thoſe bodies are compoſed, would be induced to join with them, and to exert themſelves to open ſchools in all convenient ſituations. The general ſynods, or meetings of the clergy, whether Proteſtant or Roman Catholic, ſhould conſult and exert themſelves upon this ſubject, and they ſhould confer and correſpond with one another, for it is a common duty incumbent upon all good men, to whatever ſect or church they may belong. The Germans are a judicious people, and they *muſt ſee* the neceſſity of theſe things. They are alſo a ſpirited people, and will feel a deſire to place themſelves upon *as reſpectable* a footing as any body of men in the ſtate. They are likewiſe an induſtrious, perſevering people, and if they will only undertake this matter they will *certainly* carry it through. They have already many excellent characters among themſelves, who are able and willing to do a great deal towards this matter, and there are many alſo of other ſocieties, that will chearfully lend their aſſiſtance to ſo ſalutary and benevolent a purpoſe.

In purſuing this plan to completion a conſiderable time will neceſſarily be ſpent, and frequent occaſions will happen when the joint endeavours of all the German religious ſocieties will be wanted. Sometimes alſo one part will have to wait, or ſacrifice ſome little advantage to ſerve another. Let them ſet out therefore with a kind, reaſonable diſpoſition to each other; a diſpoſition of friendſhip and conceſſion. Let them baniſh little jealouſies and injurious paſſions. Let them forget that they are Lutherans, Calviniſts, Moravians, Catholics, &c. and let them remember that they are all Germans, Pennſylvanians and Chriſtians.

When a body of people are riſing from a ſtate of depreſſion to their *natural ſtation and dignity*, the general deportment of thoſe who are *firſt* ſucceſsful is a matter of the utmoſt importance; *the elder part* of the Germans will therefore excuſe me for offering to them a little ſincere advice. When they get money and lands, let them remember that nothing will better enable their children to keep their property, than being taught to read and write in German and Engliſh—as alſo to cypher. And if they acquire a good deal of property, they ſhould buy for their children uſeful books to read in evenings, in bad weather and on holidays. They will find a little money laid out in this way will be like buying *good ſeed wheat*, which will in due time produce a crop of virtue, and morality, and knowlege to guard againſt rogues, to keep their own money and to earn more. Their children will ſtand no chance to preſerve their property, if they are ignorant. Diſhoneſt people, who have been taught knowlege, will too often be able to get it from them. It will be alſo proper to ſay a few words to *the younger part* of the Germans. Their ſituation, like that of all young people, is more dangerous than that of their parents. Age and experience ſecures the latter, but youth and temptation put the former in danger. The young people muſt not forget *the induſtry* by which their fathers got their money, nor *the prudence and frugality* by which they kept it, nor *the honeſty and caution* by which their parents acquired the eſteem and confidence of their neighbours. As their good parents have raiſed their ſituation in life, and got money for them, ſo they muſt alſo endeavour to raiſe their own ſituation in life, and get *more property* for themſelves and their children. Young men ſhould have ſpirit, but it ſhould be laudable and well directed. They ought to be very anxious to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the eyes of the world for doing every thing that is right and proper, for doing their work or their buſineſs well, for getting knowlege, doing public good, keeping free from debt and diſorderly conduct, and all thoſe things which diſtinguiſh a worthy young man, and diſpoſe every body to approve or admire him.

Since then, the ancient and modern character of the German nation diſplays the moſt eſtimable qualities of the body, the mind and the heart, and ſince our German fellow-citizens (and their deſcendants) who have come to us from that country, have diſcovered the cleareſt proofs of the ſame valuable qualities, but have not yet received that improvement which is neceſſary to bring all thoſe qualities into uſe and action, let ſuch of them as have been favored with education and property, and let us, who have deſcended from other nations, *all heartily join* in every ſingle ſtep, and in ſuch a ſyſtem of meaſures, as will moſt certainly produce the propagation of uſeful knowlege, the extenſion of ſcience, and the advancement of religion among that numerous and valuable body of our fellow-citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To POMPILIOUS.

THERE is nothing more ſurpriſing or true, than that a man may live all his life in the moſt profound ignorance of many ſubjects, when no earthly reaſon can be aſſigned for ſuch oblivion, than barely his not taking the trouble to think with a little more exertion of mind, reflection and liberality, than is commonly beſtowed on the various objects of our attention and admiration. Habits and early prejudices, unfortunately for the race of mankind, have a wonderful effect on our thoughts, and the formation of our minds, inſomuch that the annals of the world abound with multiplied inſtances, which fully evince that a bad cuſtom, or an unorthodox point of faith, will take a thouſand years to wear off.

For my part I candidly confeſs, that the idea of what we call a well regulated militia (a term made uſe of by every body who does not underſtand its nature in a republican government) has always been an object of my deſire, and the thoughts of getting ſuch a one has adminiſtered the utmoſt comfort to my mind; as at firſt view it appears not only to be a hand-maid, but the ſole ſupport of equal liberty, as well as a natural defence to my country. And altho' I have been a witneſs to ſcenes of intemperance and debauchery at our muſter days, yet I never had a thought that a greater reform could, in the nature of things, take place, than to have a better *regulation* in our militia law.

But Sir, on reading your few obſervations, and giving the ſubject a fair, cool, and deliberate conſideration, I begin to ſtagger in my opinion, and doubt the neceſſity of militia laws---at any rate I do not heſitate a moment in concluding that your remarks are grounded on facts, reaſon, morality and religion.

It is now become a melancholy ſight to behold the ſhocking ſcene of a battalion day. In the country there is not an idle old man, woman, child or negro, that does not reſort to this place of rendezvous; the young men appear on the parade (juſt to anſwer and ſave their fines) with clubs inſtead of guns, and their officers dare not reprove them. You will, if the field where they pretend to exerciſe is large enough, ſee not leſs than fifty booths erected, in open violation of law and good order, for the purpoſes of ſelling *ſpirituous liquors*, and you will often alſo ſee the officers ſitting under them and drinking *grog*, which gives no ſmall countenance to ſuch illicit practices.

By five o'clock in the afternoon, moſtly all who are lovers of ſtrong drink are as full as the money and credit they brought from home can make them; and the reſt of the day and evening is taken up in horſe racing, drunkenneſs, profane ſwearing, quarrelling and fighting. And it is a ſad truth, that we ſee young boys, not twenty years of age, who have had the advantage of a religious education, from this ſhocking ſchool of vice and immorality, turn out profligate wretches before they arrive to a ſtate of manhood.

There is an incredible revolution taken place in the minds of the people of this country ſince the late war; I can well recollect the time when the very report of an unlicenced perſon ſelling ſpirituous liquor by ſmall meaſure, gave univerſal alarm, and the beſt men of the neighbourhood made it a buſineſs immediately to lodge informations. Alſo, if any men would dare to bring a few cakes and liquor to a vendue, or any other public place to ſell, a Magiſtrate, if he ſhould happen to be preſent, would go protected by all the reputable people there and diſperſe them; but ſince the muſter-days, thoſe legal ſchools of wickedneſs and immorality have been in faſhion. I have ſeen a Juſtice of the Peace, who attempted to do his duty in a muſter-field, abuſed and obliged to make his eſcape by a private retreat; nay I obſerved that even men, from whom better conduct ought to have been expected, have taken part againſt the officer, by ſaying they that ought to be allowed to regale themſelves on ſuch occaſions, and that the booths were very convenient for the men after ſtanding under arms; ſo that we ſee that the frequent ſight of bad practices, by becoming familiar, even corrupt good men.

The ſubject which you have now entered on is certainly worthy of being purſued farther, and I could, even from my late reflections, ſay many more things in favor of the ſix poſitions you have laid down, but I decline it, the taſk at preſent ſeems to be your's to enlighten the minds of thoſe who may be miſtaken or prejudiced in favor of foreign and imported ideas---therefore go on with the laudable buſineſs you have undertaken, it is too important to ſtop here, this is a glorious time for deliberation and reflection, univerſal harmony now reigns among us, political diſcord itſelf ſcarce ſhews its head in this peaceful land, ſo that there is ample time for free thought and debate; and certainly if militia laws, contrary to what you aſſert, are neceſſary, they will not ſuffer but gain by a liberal diſcuſſion, for there are a plenty of advocates, ſome from principle, and more from intereſt, that will appear in their favor.

If you can, in the courſe of your reaſoning on this ſubject, inform us with any degree of certainty, how and in what manner our frontiers are to be defended againſt the ſavages, with ſafety to the liberties of the citizens of the United States, I make no doubt but where your ideas now have one opponent, they muſt then have a thouſand advocates.

A MILITIA OFFICER.

An ORATION, *delivered by Mr.* CHARLES W. HARTLEY, *at Union Green (York, Pennſylvania) on Monday, the 28th of July, in conſequence of the adoption of the* New Conſtitution.

GENTLEMEN,

CONVINCED of my inability to perform the taſk which is now before me, I feel at once the bluſh of diffidence, and the pang of ſenſibility: And did I not at this moment anticipate your kind indulgence on account of my youth, and particularly my inexperience as a ſpeaker in public, I ſhould ſink in the attempt; nor dare to ſtep forth on an occaſion which calls for infinitely greater abilities than mine, to do it juſtice. I am convinced that my mind has not arrived to that maturity of reaſoning, which is only to be diſcovered in more advanced life; yet, I find myſelf ſenſible of the high honor this day conferred upon me by you, the worthy and reſpectable citizens of York and its vicinity.

This town gave me birth, and whilſt I acknowledge the pleaſing fact, I cannot help feeling a degree of pleaſure, unequalled by any other except that which ariſes from beholding ſo numerous and reſpectable an audience aſſembled together upon ſo an important an occaſion.

The induſtry, ſobriety and intelligence of the people of this place are well known and acknowledged: *You* have juſt *notions* of liberty, *you had* a *conſiderable* ſhare in laying the foundation of ſolid freedom in this country, and have given your aid to compleat the ſuperſtructure. York county furniſhed the firſt troops from Pennſylvania to aid our injured brethren of Boſton; their zeal for the cauſe of liberty ſoon carried them from the banks of Codorus to the plains of Cambridge. Shortly after this you obſerve a choſen band, which iſſued from the ſame county, upon the diſtant lakes of Canada, ſearching the common foe.

The war being over, we ſee them accommodating themſelves to the bleſſings of peace and endeavouring to eſtabliſh good government.

This town, inconſiderable as it may now appear in the eyes of men, once afforded an aſylum for the great national body of America; when our ſea-ports were blocked up and our country laid waſte by an hoſtile and inſulting enemy, when our frontiers were ravaged by the havock of a deſtructive war, when all around were ſcenes of deſolation and bloodſhed, here was the ſafe retreat of *juſtice, liberty* and *government*.

Here did the aſſembled patriots of America attend in ſolemn cloſe debate, free from the horrors of the invading army. In ſhort, this place, from the peculiar happineſs of its ſituation, from the reaſons above mentioned, from its being part of the fœderal Empire, has much to hope, much to expect; already has *ſcience* began *to dawn* upon our youth, already have the *arts* taken foothold amongſt our inhabitants; and under the genial influence of freedom, and a *mild* but *energetic government*, we may reaſonably expect that York will riſe to *eminence* and *reſpectability*, that ſhe will have a *name* among the nations, that ſhe will become the flouriſhing nurſery of ingenious men, ardent and vigorous in their purſuits to promote the general welfare of mankind, and in a particular manner to increaſe the riſing greatneſs of this beautiful town.

Rome, from being a *poſt* on the *Palatium*, a ſmall *height* on the banks of the Tiber, aroſe to the Zenith of Empire, to the dominion of the world, to be the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the univerſal theatre of elegance and grandure. Yet did not *Rome*, in point of the original beauties of her ſituation, excel this place; for we are are now ſurrounded by *hills*, equal in natural magnificence to thoſe on which *Rome* was originally built.

The *Tiber*, ſo celebrated by the Poet and Hiſtorian's pen, cannot ſurpaſs in elegance and ſimplicity the beauteous ſtream which now rolls on before our eyes.* Even the Tarpeian rock, that tremenduous precipice, which was once ſo dreadful to the offending criminal, and which has never failed to attract the attention of the traveller and hiſtorian, is equalled on the banks of Codorus, by a rock which is now within our view. *Rome* could not originally have boaſted *a vicinity*, ſuperior to that of York, for which ever way we turn our eyes, are diſplayed the moſt beautiful diverſifications of mountains and plains, repleniſhed with uſeful materials, well wooded, and watered by never failing ſtreams, ornamented by a rich variety of fields lately over-burthened with ripened grain, and meadows which are crowned with verdure, and fitted for the ſuſtenance of innumerable herds.

I now ſtand in ſilent admiration at the gay luxuriant ſcenes of magnificence and fertility which ſurround me, and cannot help indulging the delightful expectations (that like the enchanting plains of Tivoli, which have been ſo often ſung by the moſt elegant poets) theſe too, may become the favorite fields of fancy and poetical fiction.

After travelling through many ſcenes of embarraſſment and difficulty, by lately calling forth the united wiſdom of America, we have now a proſpect of enjoying the bleſſings of *peace, liberty* and *ſafety*; far removed from the ſcenes of anarchy and confuſion, and perfectly ſecured from tyranny and oppreſſion.

We are now aſſembled as brothers, friends and fellow-citizens; *as the people to* celebrate the adoption of the new conſtitution, the great and important æra which is intended, and I truſt will give happineſs to this weſtern world.

This conſtitution, according to the opinion of the *wiſeſt* and beſt of *mankind*, is as perfect as any human inſtitution whatever, nay, many ſay it is the moſt perfect plan of government that was ever formed. It is not (like the one we have juſt relinquiſhed) merely created for the purpoſes of the moment, formed when the minds of men were diſtracted between the contending paſſions of deſpair and patriotiſm, and tenderly alive to the miſeries of a country expoſed to the ravages of a cruel and diſtructive war. I ſay this government is not merely created for the purpoſes of the moment, but, like the maſonry of the antients, it is calculated to embrace diſtant ages. It has fully ſtood the teſt of the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny; it had to combat the deſigns of thoſe who were *enemies* to good order and ſafe government, as well as the ſchemes of men who were rivetted to ſtate politics, and who regarded rather their own private intereſt, than the public good.

Some men oppoſed the government from principle; if they were miſtaken, they are to be pitied, but not blamed; others from ignorance have been averſe to it, but, many of the laſt claſs, it is to be hoped, are by this time enlightened.

Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe impediments, the conſtitution hath been adopted by ten of the ſtates, and it may reaſonably be expected the other three will ſoon follow their wiſe example.

From all quarters we hear that the minority are ſubmitting to the general ſenſe of their country, and if, upon experience, amendments ſhould be found neceſſary to this ſyſtem, they may readily be obtained in a conſtitutional manner.

Thus, my countrymen, have we become a nation! "the tottering fabric of our union has received a prop," and a ſure foundation has been laid for our national ſafety and happineſs. America, from being the ſcorn and ridicule of the world, will now bear rank among the nations of Europe.

Let us contraſt our ſituation under the late government, with our approaching proſpect;---the diamond owes half its brilliance to the ſoil.

View the farmer oppreſſed with taxation, while we poſſeſs infinite reſources from impoſts, duties and exciſe, engines of revenue that would ſweep our national debt, if we had power to bring them into play. An influx of foreign manufactures, has ſilenced the hammer of induſtrious mechanics, without leſſening in the ſmalleſt degree the public burthen: Nor has the merchant leſs reaſon to bleſs returning government for ſome time; the ſails of commerce have ſlept by the maſts, while copious tides have ſwelled our rivers in vain.

The ſcales of general juſtice have not been poiſed, nor can they, until the beam is held by the equal ſteady hand of wide extended policy.

We have fallen from the honorable eminence of a free people, contending for the rights of human nature, into divided and jarring republics.

The little policy of ſtate legiſlation has moved in the contracted circle of local intereſt, while we were ſacrificing our character as a nation.

In this ſtage of political declenſion, behold, the trumpet is blown from eaſt to weſt, and danger is announced, our country takes the alarm, her ſtateſmen and politicians are convened, and we are furniſhed by the deliberative wiſdom of the continent with a ſyſtem of national government, commenſurate with our Empire.

Agriculture will no longer languiſh under the oppreſſion of direct taxation---the riſing government will be its tutelary God---our rivers will once more be whitened by the canvaſs of *commerce*---our *manufactures* will be encouraged and our coffers, as a *nation*, enriched by wiſe and general duties. No longer ſhall *paper money*, and her companion *legal tender*, baniſh mutual confidence, and ſap the foundation of intercourſe between man and man. Emerging from inteſtine tumult and provincial policy, we ſhall riſe into view as a nation, and *e pluribus unum* be indeed our motto.

* *Codorus.*

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Mr. Green,

WHEN any extraordinary event of Divine Providence occurs, the curioſity of the public is excited, and it is proper that it ſhould be gratified: Such we think to be the event which took place in this town on Wedneſday, the ſecond inſtant, in the terrible ſtorm of rain and hail which fell here, attended with wind and thunder. And that our information might be as authentic and particular as poſſible, we have delayed giving you the account until this day, and from our own obſervation of, and examination into the effects, as alſo the teſtimony of many gentlemen of our acquaintance, men of truth and veracity, who had the cleareſt means of knowledge, we have collected the following particulars, viz. That an unuſual appearance of wild flying clouds almoſt round the horizon, was obſerved by many people in Canterbury in the afternoon of ſaid day, eſpecially in the north-eaſt, ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, threatening a ſtorm from each of thoſe points; but the ſable curtain that wrapt up, and contained the treaſures of the hail and of the rain reſerved againſt the time of trouble, was in the ſouth-eaſt. The deſolating effects of the tempeſt were ſuſpended in part till the cloud had ariſen over the road that leads from Norwich to Pomfret, about a mile ſouth of the meeting-houſe; then the ſluices were opened, and the rain came down, not by drops, but in copious ſtreams, extending in width about two miles, and in length four or five miles, till reſiſted and drove back by a weſterly wind. The ſtorm continued with very little abatement an hour and a half, and many judged that the water which fell in that time, was ſufficient to have covered the earth nearly two feet in depth; but the quantity of hail which fell at the ſame time exceeds deſcription and perhaps belief. There were banks of hail in ſome lots the next day after the ſtorm (meaſured by ſundry people) that were two feet and ten inches deep, and though entirely expoſed to the ſun, were not wholly melted and waſted away for eight or ten ſucceeding days. Many hailſtones were judged to be about an inch in diameter, and in general as large as ounce balls. The wind was ſo violent, and drove the hail with ſuch impetuoſity, that it made almoſt clean riddance of the corn, flax, barley, grain and graſs in every man's field over which the centre of the ſtorm was directed, and all within the limits ſuffered more or leſs.

The diſtreſs of many families during the ſtorm is almoſt inconceivable, fearing their houſes would inſtantly rend to pieces and themſelves be buried in the ruins. Some meditated a retreat from their houſes, but death and danger threatening without as well as within doors, kept us all cloſe. We have reaſon to bleſs God that there have no lives been loſt, nor any building demoliſhed, that we have heard of, excepting the floating away of a ſaw-mill, which might be ſaid to ſtand in a dry time over a dry brook. Many houſes have been much damaged, eſpecially in that uſeful and neceſſary ornament, window glaſs; ſome having loſt 70 panes, others 50, 40, 30, and ſo down to 4 or 5 panes of glaſs. Among the many ſufferers the following perſons have ſhared as largely in the diſtreſs as any, viz. Daniel Froſt, Eſq; deacon John Herrick, Henry Froſt, James Adams, John B. Adams, John Herrick, 3d. Sherebiab Butt, Eſq; John Butt, Gideon Butt, Nathaniel Butt, Joſeph Adams and Ebenezer Butt. Thoſe perſons, and many more, have had almoſt their whole dependence as to fruits of the earth cut off, and many others much damaged; ſo that the ſcene is truly melancholy and diſtreſſing, and a ſtranger with a ſympathizing heart, would drop a tear were he paſſing by, to ſee (at midſummer) orchards ſtripped of their fruit and leaves, in large mowing fields the graſs deſtroyed, cut to pieces, and waſhed againſt the walls and fences; gardens luxuriant in their growth of vegetables, flowers, &c. buried in rubbiſh and the ſlitted fragments of their own produce; and it may be noticed, the roar and rattling of the thunder was remarkable during the whole ſtorm, and the wind veering round in every direction, that the glaſs windows on three ſides of the houſes were broken, though moſtly on the ſouth.-----Thus hath a Holy God manifeſted his righteous diſpleaſure againſt our iniquities---may we be ſuitably humbled, and return unto the Lord from whence we have revolted.

We the ſubſcribes (with many others) deſire the above may be publiſhed.

ELIASHIB ADAMS,
GIDEON WELLS.

Canterbury, July 12, 1788.

PETERSBURG, *July* 31.

We learn from North-Carolina, that the convention of that ſtate are now examining into the Principles of the new Fœderal Conſtitution---but that there appeared to be a majority who were inflexibly determined either to reject the government, or adjourn to ſome future day---rather than be admitted into the union under the idea of obtaining ſubſequent amendments.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d of this inſtant, at the houſe of Tobias Shull, in New-Britain townſhip, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and lot of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, containing about four acres, bounded by land of Iſaac Huntſbury, John Wampole, and by the road leading from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp and Bethlehem: Taken in execution as the property of Abraham Schleiffer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday the 29 h of this inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages and tracts of land, the firſt ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, bounded by lands of George M'Ilroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Eſq; John Heany and others, containing about 86 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of William Pennell, in the townſhip of Middletown, a valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Woodward, Jonathan Martin, and others, and by Cheſter-creek. Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Pennell, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, three pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in ſaid borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or leſs, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 8, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds and ſpring-houſe, &c. and about 44 acres of extraordinary good land, 30 of which is excellent meadow, ſituate in Potts-grove, bounded by lands of Jacob Witz and others. It is now and has been for many years a tavern. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Detrick Matthei, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern lately occupied by George Gilbert, a certain meſſuage, barn, ſtables, and about 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs; bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, &c. and about 170 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Salford; bounded by lands of Iſaac Snyder, Henry Foorman and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, jun. a certain meſſuage and about 50 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 28th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyſon, William Francis and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with ſhort black hair, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a middling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with faſhionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new ſhirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread ſtockings, a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſilver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he alſo took a brown horſe, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but ſcarce to be ſeen; he alſo took a half worn ſaddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of ſaddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he underſtands perfectly, is a reſolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to ſell rye flour. Whoever takes up ſaid man and horſe, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them ſo as he may get them again, ſhall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Willingborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, on the night of the 9th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Caſper Eliot, a ſhoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, ſquare and ſtraight built, with ſhort flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable caſt in one of them, has imprinted in the ſkin with indian-ink, between the elbow and wriſt of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coatee with a ſtand up collar, wooden buttons, white twiſted flannel waiſtcoat double breaſted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of ſtrong drink, and is ſuppoſed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 5.

Captain Robert Roſs, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, in the brig Keener, from St. Bartholomew's, after a paſſage of 15 days, informs, that on the 29th ult. in lat. 35. 30. N. and long. 71. 30. W. he ſpoke Capt. Woodward, in a brig from the Bay of Honduras, bound for Briſtol, (out 50 days) who being very ſhort of water, he ſupplied him with a puncheon, and left him ſteering for the port of his deſtination.----The ſame day he ſpoke a ſloop from St. Martin's, bound for Virginia, who had taken 4 men out of the wreck of a ſloop, after having been 6 days in the greateſt diſtreſs.----Captain William Buckley, who commanded this ſloop, and one of his ſeamen, were drowned.----Captain Roſs, on his paſſage, caught a ſhark 17 feet long, and 7 feet 9 inches round, from the liver of which were extracted 23 gallons of oil.

It is with great pleaſure we learn, that the loſs ſuſtained by the ſtorm of the 24th ult. did not amount to near ſo much as was calculated at that time; for by the care and unremitted exertions of the merchants, a conſiderable quantity of ſugar, tobacco, and other articles, were ſaved from the threatened deſtruction.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 6.

Died, on Friday laſt, JOHN PIERCE, Eſq; Pay-Maſter-General and Commiſſioner for ſettling Army Accounts.

His fidelity, induſtry and diſintereſtedneſs, during thirteen years laborious ſervice, procured him uniformly the confidence, favor and approbation of the commanders under whom he ſerved, and of government. His generous and paternal care, his tenderneſs and uninterrupted kindneſs, endeared him beyond meaſure to a grateful and affectionate family. His candor, ſincerity and philanthropy, ſecured him the friendſhip of every good man who had the happineſs of his acquaintance.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. HENRY, a worthy Theatric character, manumitted three ſlaves before his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Gilbert and Wyland, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly of the 22d of February, 1788. An example worthy imitation, and which we hope for the honor of human nature, will be daily followed until this happy country ſhall boaſt not *partial* but *univerſal freedom*.

Auguſt 8. On Monday laſt, when the queſtion was under conſideration for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the New Government, where the New Congreſs ſhould meet, it was carried for "Baltimore"--*ſeven* to *ſix*.

On Tueſday a motion was made for re conſidering the queſtion, and loſt.

Wedneſday the ſame ordinance being ſtill under conſideration, a motion was made for ſtriking out "Baltimore" and inſert "New-York," which was carried by ſeven ſtates, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey and South-Carolina, voting in the affirmative:------Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, in the negative, and Georgia divided.

The buſineſs is not yet cloſed;---and though we cannot with certainty ſay that the reſolution will go out in its preſent form, yet there is good reaſon to think it will not be altered.

CARLISLE, *July* 30.

Laſt week a new recruited company, being in this ſtate's quota, under the command of Captain D. Zeigler, arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to the weſtern country, to join the troops there; and on Saturday departed hence from their quarters. Their characters and appearance muſt undoubtedly inſure that decorum in military, which moſt of them were known to hold in civil life.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 13.

The *impertinent* letter ſent by the late Convention of New-York to all the ſtates, urging what they *impudently* call amendments in the new conſtitution, merits the ſevereſt treatment from all the friends of good government. It holds out the total annihilation of every uſeful and wiſe part of the conſtitution. The only deſign of theſe ſuppoſed amendments is to continue a few New-York ſpeculators and land-jobbers in office, who have impoſed upon an ignorant but well meaning majority in the convention. Nothing proves this more than the enmity theſe official certificate and land-brokers ſhewed to the government *before* it was publiſhed. Let the government have a fair tryal. If it ſhould be found faulty, the *faults* will ſoon ſhew themſelves, and they may be amended. Fortunately for the United States, *ſix* ſtates have adopted the conſtitution without a wiſh for a ſingle alteration. If they continue firm, no alteration can be made until an experiment has been tried with the government. This experiment will certainly be favourable to it, for the demands for alterations in a great majority of the diſaffected have ariſen from *ignorance* only, which the operations of the government will remove in a few years.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following account of the *Supernumeraries*, in ſundry occupations, and of idlers of no occupation, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Wholeſale Merchants,	100
Shop-keepers,	2000
Brokers,	30
Speculators in Certificates,	1000
Tavern keepers,	750
Coachmen and Houſe-ſervants,	200
Doctors,	100
Lawyers,	100

Supoſing each of theſe men to be employed in agriculture, or in ſome uſeful mechanical art, and the profits of the labor of each upon an average to be £30 a year, there would be an annual addition of £128,400 to the wealth of Pennſylvania.

From a careful calculation lately made, it appears that malt liquors, and even ſeveral of the imported wines, are much cheaper than ſpirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriff wines, there is more ſtrength than in a quart of rum. The beer and wine abound with nouriſhment---whereas the rum has no more nouriſhment in it than a pound of air.

We learn that there are *now* fewer taverns by *ſixty* in the city of Philadelphia than there were laſt year. The ſtate of Pennſylvania will be truly happy, only when all her diſtilleries are converted into breweries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into ſhops of American manufactures.

A private letter from Richmond to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 6th, mentions, that the Convention of North-Carolina had rejected the New Conſtitution, by a majority of 100 againſt 76 votes. New-York rejected the proceedings, and Georgia refuſed to ſend delegates to the *firſt* Congreſs, and yet both theſe ſtates, in two years afterwards, were among the foremoſt in zeal and activity in ſupporting the independence of the United States. North Carolina and Rhode-Iſland have probably been permitted to withdraw from the union, on purpoſe to ſhew the other ſtates the miſeries they have eſcaped by adopting the government. An attachment to paper money and tender laws, appears in both thoſe corrupted and deluded ſtates, to be the cauſe of their oppoſition to the new conſtitution.

Extract from the JOURNALS *of* CONGRESS, *July* 25.

Reſolved, THAT the Secretary at War direct the detachment of troops marching to the Weſtward to rendezvous at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, and from thence march into the county of Luzerne, for quelling the diſturbances in that county; provided the Executive Council of Pennſylvania, ſhall find the aſſiſtance of thoſe troops neceſſary; provided alſo, that ſaid troops ſhall not be delayed in their march to the Ohio more than two weeks.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in this city, dated Wilkſbarre, July 29.

"Colonel Pickering was releaſed by the banditti who took him priſoner--being continually harraſſed by parties who were after them, and receiving no ſupport from any quarter, was the cauſe of their releaſing the Colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th inſt. in as good a condition as could be expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys priſoners: two are gone to Eaſton goal, and two are confined here--together with ſeveral ſuſpected perſons.

"When the Proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen who had been out before; they ſet out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joſeph Dudley priſoner; he is wounded through the body, in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abbet, is wounded: he fell, but the party did not get him. They fell in with them at the plain, called Wyſacks, about 75 miles from hence up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himſelf up to a Juſtice of the Peace of this county. Dudley is ſince dead of his wound."

Extract of a letter, addreſſed to Mr. Oſter, Vice-Conſul of France in Virginia, dated Croiſic, Province of Bretagne, in France, May 10, 1788.

SIR,

"Salt is ſold here by the muid, equal to three Engliſh tons; the actual price of a muid, delivered on board ſhip, free of all charges, is thirty French livers, or one pound fourteen ſhillings Virginia money; we even expect a diminution of five livers, or ſix ſhillings Virginia money, the muid, as there is 360,000 tons unſold, and the ſalt ſeaſon ſoon begins, which will encreaſe the preſent abundance. It is ſuperior in colour and quality to that of the other ſalt works in France, is known by the American Fiſhermen; they alſo prefer this ſalt in England, Norwegia, and the Baltic.

"Croiſic is ſituated at the mouth of the Loire, is of eaſy acceſs, and admits ſhips of 15 French feet; thoſe of greater draught load in the road, or in the river Villaine, two and a half leagues from the port; in the firſt caſe there is an additional charge of four livers, and in the ſecond caſe eight French livers, equal to four and ſix-pence and nine ſhillings Virginia money, by the muid, a ſmall expence compared with what the ſhipping incur by going to Orient, where beſides great loſs of time there is an additional freight of twenty French livers by the muid

"Be ſo good, Sir, to get this information inſerted in the American papers, for the benefit of the trade of the two nations.

FRANCIS DELUMARQUE, & Co."

A Boſton paper ſays, "in the Cato, from France, came paſſenger, PETER OTSIQUETT, who, we are told, is a ſon to the King of the Six Nations, and whom the Marquis de la Fayette ſome time ſince ſent to France to be educated-----He ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages with accuracy, and is acquainted with moſt of the branches of political education, muſic, &c. and is on his way to the Indian country."

Captain Holſtead, on his paſſage to New-York, on the 26th ult. in long. 72. ſpoke the brig Neptune, Hawkins, from Philadelphia for St. Croix, all well.

Capt. Fitzpatrick, arrived here from Amſterdam, coming out of the Texel on the 8th of June, ſpoke the ſhip Counteſs of Haddington, from Charleſton (South-Carolina) with a pilot on board, going into the Texel.

On the 13th July, in lat. 40, 25, N. lon. 44, 30, W. ſpoke the ſhip Le Irnas, Amos St. Barbe, maſter, from Fayal, bound to Boſton, out 36 days.

On the 15th, ſpoke the ſhip Jenny, of London, from Granada, bound to London, out 21 days, all well.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we inform the public, that a child that had been fifteen minutes under water a few days ago in our river, and was taken out apparently dead, was perfectly recovered by following the *directions* publiſhed by the HUMANE SOCIETY of this city. A circumſtance deſerves to be mentioned here that contributed chiefly to the recovery of this child. Many reſpectable merchants, whoſe ſtores are on our wharves, have conſented to have the Directions of the Society hung up in their compting-houſes--It was by procuring ſuddenly a copy of theſe Directions in the compting-houſe of Mr. George Latimer, and ſtrictly following them, that the life of this child was ſaved by Mr. Latimer and others, without the aſſiſtance of a phyſician.

Laſt Thurſday evening, at 7 o'clock, a girl about five years old was unfortunately drowned in the river, near the Hay-ſcales, in in the Northern Liberties, and was taken up by Mr. Bouſſelot, and the uſual remedy applied by Dr. Paris, &c. for its recovery, above two hours without effect. It muſt be obſerved, that before the phyſicians arrived ſome women had taken it in hand, and it is ſuppoſed by rolling it on boards, and other improper applications, contributed to prevent its recovery.

On Tueſday morning laſt departed this life, after a long and painful illneſs, which was borne with much patience and reſignation, WILLIAM MASTERS, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia; and on Wedneſday morning his remains were interred in the family vault, in Chriſt-Church yard, attended by a large number of reſpectable citizens.

Died in Connecticut, Mrs. *Eſther Franklin*, aged 90. She had 13 children, 49 grand-children, 100 of the fourth generation, and two of the fifth generation, in all 164, before her death: She was a ſkilful midwife, and officiated as ſuch at the birth of upwards of 1000 children, two after ſhe was in her 90th year.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. *Morril*, aged 87. Her deſcendants living, are, 3 children; grand-children 40; great grand-children 51; great, great grand-children 3: There attended at the funeral a grand-mother, who was grand-daughter to the deceaſed.

Tueſday, the 29th ult. Aaron Doane, a veteran in iniquity, who, to every ſenſe of ſhame or contrition, appeared as callous as the adamant, was brought out of Newark gaol (in the ſtate of New-Jerſey) for execution, attended by Dr. M'Whorter and Mr. Ogden. The former delivered in the meeting-houſe a moſt affecting addreſs: as alſo did Mr. Ogden at the gallows. The priſoner preſevered indeclaring his innocence, and exhibited a degree of indifferency (notwithſtanding he momently expected to experience the awful tranſition from life to death) as aſtoniſhed the numerous ſpectators: however, to the diſappointment of many, he was reprieved under the gallows.

*** The Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Uſeful Arts, are requeſted to meet at the Factory THIS DAY, at three o'clock, P. M. to elect a *Treaſurer* in the room of *Joſeph Hilborn*, Eſq; who has reſigned on account of indiſpoſition.

Auguſt 13. C. WISTER, jun. Secretary.

RECEIPT *for the* AUGUE *and* FEVER.

TAKE half an ounce of bark, 20 grains of ſalts of wormwood, and 30 grains of ſnake-root, to be mixed with Madeira wine, and taken 3 or 4 times a day, till the malady is removed.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving the following a place in your next paper, you will much oblige one of your ſubſcribers, and conſtant reader,

RHODOPHELL.

HAVING obſerved ſeveral paragraphs in your late papers, recommending the diſuſe of ſpirituous liquors, I am convinced that, altho' the authors motives may be good, they ſpeak more from imaginary than experimental knowledge; for it is highly probable they never went thro' the practical part of hard labour, or were ever expoſed to hardſhips that would render liquor abſolutely neceſſary.

Give me leave to ſay, ſpirituous liquors are of ſingular benefit to mankind in many circumſtances, and with this likewiſe ſome of the ableſt phyſicians perhaps, either in America or Europe, agree; ſee Dr. Ruſh's Enquiry, &c.---A man's buſineſs obliges him at times to go into the water, frequently to be expoſed to rains, or when warm and perhaps his clothes wet with ſweat, time will not admit of his waiting to cool himſelf before neceſſity requires him to take a large drink of cold water, either with or without ſpirits, all which and many ſimilar caſes frequently occur in a country life, I would ſeriouſly aſk theſe gentlemen, whether a ſmall quantity of ſpirits would not be of real ſervice in any of the above circumſtances? I believe they will readily grant it. If ſo, why then, becauſe unthinking and diſſolute people drink to exceſs, ſhould all be debarred from any thing that might be of ſervice to mankind? I ſee no more cauſe for a man to be entirely denied the moderate uſe of ſpirits when he requires it, than to be refuſed at table a ſlice of roaſt beef, becauſe a glutton had ſome time or other over-charged his ſtomach with that kind of food; for I am confident both the ſin and the ſhame of gluttony is equal to immoderate drinking.

When I mention ſpirits, I do not confine myſelf to rum, for we can, generally ſpeaking, have a liquor of our own country produce, equal in quality, if not ſuperior, to the general part of the rum that is drank, viz. peach or apple brandy; for it ſeldom happens that thoſe fruits fail over the whole continent in one year, and the liquor (where the fruit can be had) may be procured at a trifling expence; a ſmall quantity (eſpecially when two or three years old) may ſerve a moderate family a year; and I know no reaſon why brandy, when diſtilled within the limits of the Fœderal Government, ſhould not be entituled Fœderal, equally with beer and cyder.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 2, 1788.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

THE ſubſcriber moſt reſpectfully preſents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, and wiſhes to inform them, that he has lately removed to the chamber in the Friends meeting-houſe, ſouth-weſt corner of Fifth and Arch-ſtreets, where his accommodations for the inſtruction of Young Ladies are very convenient. And, as he has procured two gentlemen of approved abilities for his Aſſiſtants, flatters himſelf that every attention will ſeaſonably be paid to his pupils, to advance them in the different branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Engliſh grammar and compoſition, as ſpeedily as can be expected. JOHN POOR.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1788.

Darby townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, as they certainly will take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

RICHARD HAYES,)
NATHAN HAYES,) Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1788.

RAN away, on the ſecond inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *William Kirkpatrick*, about 18 years of age, down look, round ſhoulders, ſtammers in his ſpeech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a new linen ſhirt, ſhort Jane coat, black ſattin waiſt coat and Jane breeches, new ſhoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX PENCE reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER HEISLER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dock-ſtreet, near the corner of Second-ſtreet, an indented ſervant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAM, by profeſſion a chimney-ſweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian--ſlender made, ſtrait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a ſhort blue ſailor jacket, with black buttons, ſtriped linen trowſers, old white ſhirt, old round hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the island of Anglesea, who took passage for Philadelphia in 1768, be still living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly understands the Malting and Brewing Business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, August 1, 1788.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their business, and hope, by industry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-west corner of Market and Tenth-streets, where they have for sale, on the shortest notice, monuments, tombs, headstones, chimney-pieces, slabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, steps, window-heads and sills.

Stone-work in general done in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually answered.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the premises, on Thursday the 21st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland, and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log messuage and a stone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premises; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Esq; and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Ashton, late deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

West Chester, July 19, 1788,

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branson and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 15th of August next, on the premises, at two o'clock P. M. a certain messuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Upper Merion, containing 100 acres of land, be the same more or less; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands now or late of John Stengis and David Davis.

One other tract or piece of land joining the above described tract, containing 10 acres and 136 perches; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands of Peter Matson.

And one other piece of (meadow) land, adjoining the above described land, containing four acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Ingles and Eleaner his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 16th of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two certain Pieces or Tracts of Land, the first containing fifty-seven acres and sixty one perches, bounded by Perkiomen Creek, the other containing thirty-five acres and an half, bounded by lands of Evan Reese and William Connelly. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Reese and Hannah his wife, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

George Tudor, *Broker,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court-house*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the security is satisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of business by some proprietors, have occasioned general complaints of the public, which were very disagreeable to those proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy those complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now established this Line of Stages, and by a strict attention to our business, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompson, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where passengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or cross over to Burgen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpose a good Coach and four good Horses are kept there.

The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15*s*; by Powles-Hook 17*s*6; 150lbs. baggage the same as a passenger; all way-passengers 3*d*. per mile.

The public may be assured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewise good Horses and sober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

The Philadelphia, Charlestown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Chestertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will set off from the New-York Stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the same price.

The Mail-coach will set off from the above-said New-York Stage-house in Philadelphia, and from Chestertown, on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Christeen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of said days. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Chestertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Chester, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the same price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requested, by the subscribers, to send all news-papers, which are directed for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the abovesaid Michael Dennison's Stage-house, and they shall be safely conveyed between Philadelphia and Chestertown, and left at the different post-offices on the Eastern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the said Eastern Shore, after the 21st of this instant July, 1788, during the present contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and send a paper to each post-master, in order to encourage them to take the necessary care of said papers.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having supplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horses, respectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will start from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompson's, the sign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with such expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the ensuing days, either to breakfast or dine. A Chester-town, or Eastern-shore Stage, will also start from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfast next day at Chester-town, if the passengers choose---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Chester-town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a passenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£0	17	6
From ditto to Chester, -	0	4	2
From ditto to Wilmington, -	0	6	8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,	0	10	0
From ditto to Chester-town, -	1	2	6

The same for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each passenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages starting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way passengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in case of missing the first Stage they can have a seat in the second. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their present system of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line of Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
July 26, 1788. MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-street, third door below Chestnut-street,

The *American Museum,*

For *June*, 1788, being the last number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is presumed, satisfy those who have not examined it, of its utility and the justice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion- I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, *that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement.* By continuing to prosecute the plan with similar assiduity and discernment, the merit of your Museum must ultimately become as well known in some countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can scarcely fail of procuring you an ample compensation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: insomuch, that I could heartily desire copies of the Museum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be spread through every city, town, and village in America. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With sincere wishes for the success of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The subscription for the American Museum, is *eighteen shillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muscovado* SUGARS;

Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the present year on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now published in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All persons indebted are required to pay at the State Treasury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of August next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treasury-Office, June 18, 1788.

KUCHER,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3038.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1788.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d of this inſtant, at the houſe of Tobias Shull, in New-Britain townſhip, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and lot of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, containing about four acres, bounded by land of Iſaac Huntſbury, John Wampole, and by the road leading from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp and Bethlehem: Taken in execution as the property of Abraham Schleiffer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday the 29th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages and tracts of land, the firſt ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, bounded by lands of George M'Ilroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Eſq; John Heany and others, containing about 86 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of William Pennell, in the townſhip of Middletown, a valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Woodward, Jonathan Martin, and others, and by Cheſter-creek. Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Pennell, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, three pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in ſaid borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or leſs, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 8, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds and ſpring-houſe, &c. and about 44 acres of extraordinary good land, 30 of which is excellent meadow, ſituate in Potts-grove, bounded by lands of Jacob Witz and others. It is now and has been for many years a tavern. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Detrick Matthei, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern lately occupied by George Gilbert, a certain meſſuage, barn, ſtables, and about 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs; bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, &c. and about 170 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Salford; bounded by lands of Iſaac Snyder, Henry Foorman and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, jun. a certain meſſuage and about 50 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 28th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyſon, William Francis and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with ſhort black hair, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a midling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with faſhionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new ſhirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread ſtockings, a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſilver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he alſo took a brown horſe, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but ſcarce to be ſeen; he alſo took a half worn ſaddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of ſaddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he underſtands perfectly, is a reſolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to ſell rye flour. Whoever takes up ſaid man and horſe, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them ſo as he may get them again, ſhall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS the deſtruction of the wheat by the HESSIAN FLY, *as it is called, in ſome of the neighbouring governments for ſome years paſt, and their penetrating ſo far into this ſtate, previous to the laſt harveſt, are alarming circumſtances, and eſpecially to the Farmers, your publiſhing the following remarks on that intereſting ſubject, we flatter ourſelves, will be agreeable to many of you readers, and probably convey ſome uſeful information to ſome of them, which may conduce towards alleviating or leſſening ſo great a calamity; if it ſhould in ſome meaſure ſerve this good purpoſe, the end we have in view will be anſwered.*

Providence, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, Eighth Mo. 16, 1788.

JAMES VAUX,
JOHN JACOBS.

ON the 7th of the preſent month we left home, on a tour to Jerſey, and Long-Iſland in New-York government, to enquire into the effects of that deſtructive inſect, and what remedy had been found to prevent their baneful conſequenees in thoſe parts; likewiſe to make enquiry of ſome of the moſt ſagacious and intelligent practical farmers, who have declined ſowing wheat, what mode of cropping the had adopted in lieu of wheat crops, to make annual returns of caſh; and in an eſpecial manner to aſcertain the true ſpecies of bearded wheat, which has been found by experience effectually to withſtand the attacks of the fly, and to procure ſamples of the ſame. The following remarks, in conſequence of ſaid enquiry, were noted for our own ſatisfaction, and now offered for general information. We find the fly paſſes itſelf between the outer ſtraw or huſk and the ſtalk of the wheat, until it reaches near the firſt or lower joint, and there, ſomewhat like a catterpillar on a twig, fixes it eggs on the ſtalk, in number from ſix or eight to fifty; by the growing of them the ſtalk becomes ſo compreſſed with the adheſion of the cluſter, and weakned to ſuch a degree, as not to ſupport its own weight, conſequently falls to the ground, and the crop is irremediably loſt.

We muſt leave to naturaliſts to develope and deſcribe the hiſtory of this inſect; but to us it appears unlikely that any means, within the bounds of human wiſdom, will be found to deſtroy it, or to tincture the wheat ſtalks with any noxious quality ſufficient to prevent the fly from preferring the common wheat ſtalks to depoſite their eggs for the continuance of their ſpecies. We therefore conclude, from the experience of the moſt intelligent farmers and millers with whom we converſed, that none but uninformed or obſtinate men will attempt ſowing the common wheat in the neighbourhood of the fly, unleſs compelled thereto by neceſſity. But this need not intimidate the farmers in the leaſt from proceeding in a regular courſe of wheat crops, as the fatherly care of the Supreme Being, in the courſe of his providence, even in this inſtance, where the wiſdom of his dependant creatures evidently proves inſufficient, has interpoſed and made proviſion for man's comfortable ſubſiſtance, without obliging him to deviate from his uſual practice of tillage, or his ſuſtaining much loſs or even diſappointment, but only requires his timely application of the proffered remedy; which ſeems to conſiſt of SEED WHEAT OF A PECULIAR SPECIES, and ought to be procured in due time.

Iſaac Underhill, of Long-Iſland, ſtate of New-York, had his wheat deſtroyed by the fly, conſequently had not any for ſeed; but being a miller, took ſome out of his mill, which had been purchaſed from on board a ſhip at New-York, in the year 1780 or 1781; this he ſowed, and reaped therefrom upwards of 20 buſhels per acre, when few if any of his neighbours, for ſome miles round, had any to reap, it being deſtroyed by the fly; and he, being an obſerving man, immediately concluded that this wheat muſt poſſeſs ſome peculiar quality, therefore cauſed his whole crop to be threſhed out, and diſpoſed of it to his neighbours in ſmall quantities for ſeed. This wheat they have now ſowed for 6 or 7 years paſt, and Iſaac has never reaped leſs than 10 buſhels from the acre, in the moſt unfavorable ſeaſon, but generally from 20 to 30 buſhels. It is a yellow, plump full grain, with a white beard and white chaff, weighing from 59 to 63 pounds the buſhel.

The millers, Iſaac and Andrew Underhill, informed us that it was, in their opinion, equal to the beſt red wheat; and to us, who obſerved it with a farmer's eye, it appears a perfect grain, much like the yellow Skippack wheat, ſo highly eſteemed by our millers. The fly will reſide in the fields where this wheat is ſown, and depoſite their eggs in the ſtraw, but hardly ever materially injure the crop. The only inſtance we heard of was, a widow woman procured one ſingle buſhel of this yellow bearded wheat, and ſowed it in the ſame field with the common ſort; it was a very ſmall quantity in proportion to the whole field; when the fly had deſtroyed the common, they attacked the bearded in very great numbers, the crop was much hurt, yet notwithſtanding ſhe reaped 5 or 6 buſhels from the one buſhel ſown. A man at ſome diſtance from the ſaid widow's ſowed a field with the yellow bearded wheat, the fly deſtroyed all the neighbouring fields of the common ſort, and ſeemed to collect in his plentifully; from their appearance he concluded his crop would be deſtroyed; this man reaped about 20 buſhels per acre. We found it to be the general opinion there, that this wheat ſtands the winter better, and eſcapes the mildews more than the common ſort, and that it ought not to be ſowed earlier than the ſecond, third or fourth weeks in the next month, according to the progreſs the fly has made in the neighbourhood where it is to be ſown; for it has been found, by obſervation, that the fly depoſite their eggs in the fall, if the wheat is ſuffered to grow into ſtalk before the cold weather pinches them, as the plant, even of this wheat, is then too tender to reſiſt the ſpear of the fly, if any it has, or bear the compreſſion of the eggs, or that the eggs depoſited at that early period are moſt likely to injure the ſtalk in the ſpring, before it has acquired a ſufficient degree of firmneſs. The ſtraw of this wheat appears nearly of the ſame texture with that of rice, and is injured by the fly neither more nor leſs than it. The fly ſtill abounds on Long-Iſland as rife as ever, yet we do not underſtand any material injury to be done by them, ſave to the common wheat only.

Iſaac Underhill lives near Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, is a farmer and miller, and a perſon worthy of having the fulleſt credit given to his opinion in the preſent caſe; he was the firſt perſon who diſcovered the peculiar benefit of ſowing this kind of yellow bearded wheat, has taken conſiderable pains to ſpread the beneficial effects around him; and at this time his philanthropy induces him to promote the general introduction of this invaluable grain. Andrew Underhill lives in the city of New-York, is eſteemed a man of veracity, is concerned in ſeveral mills, took methods early to introduce bearded wheat for ſeed, in the neighbourhoods from which his mills had uſed to be ſupplied; the conſequence has been, he has had a full quantity for his uſe ever ſince, and his wiſh is, that the public generally may be ſupplied with ſeed. We had our information from many perſons on the ſpot, eſpecially from the two mentioned, and from them we have the promiſe of ſixty buſhels of ſeed for ourſelves, the preſent ſeaſon, and are happy to inform our neighbours, that they have promiſed to procure what is in their power for any of them, who, from inclination, or apparent neceſſity, may be induced to ſend for it.

We found no inſtance of any farmer ſubſtituting other crops in lieu of wheat; and but one, of any having common wheat, ſo as conſtantly to withſtand the fly. The method he purſued was, to cover it with ſea-weed, or ſtraw, ſoon after it came up. It appears in this caſe, as in all others, that there is no general rule without exception; ſome injury having been done to the bearded wheat, though ſo little, as not to have the leaſt weight with a perſon of reflection; as, on the other hand, ſome ſpots of the other wheat has been preſerved in the neighbourhood of the fly, but this has happened ſo ſeldom, that a prudent man will hardly run the riſque, when he may, with great probability, and at a ſmall additional expence, propoſe to himſelf a crop equal to what kind Providence has been pleaſed heretofore to bleſs him with.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THERE is no purſuit which will be productive of greater and more laſting advantages to our riſing fœderal government, than condeſcenſion and harmony in her political meaſures; on this baſis alone ſhe muſt build her future glory, and, if preſerved, it will be the grand paladium of domeſtic tranquility, and elevate her to an exalted conſpicuous rank among the ſurrounding nations. And though it cannot be expected that the important tranſactions, relative to the government of ſuch an extenſive country, will always be conducted on a plan exactly coincident with the wiſhes of every member thereof, yet when we conſider that perfection is not within the reach of humanity, that the wiſeſt and the beſt may err, and that we are ſubject to error ourſelves, why ſhould any, tho' poſſeſſed of the brighteſt abilities, for the gratification of an opinion which may be fallatious, attempt to demoliſh this noble ſcource of fœderal felicity.

May our Congreſs and aſſemblies, in all their future movements, pay due attention to this important conſideration, and never ſuffer themſelves to be ſo far ſwayed by the mean motives of party ſpirit, as to ſtain our public prints with ſatyrical invectives againſt each other; how far is ſuch conduct beneath the dignity, prudence and gravity, which ought to adorn the lives of men choſen by a great and enlightened people as guardians of their moſt ſacred rights; and how ſorrowfully do they depart from the duties of their appointment when, inſtead of exerting every effort for the preſervation of peace and happineſs amongſt their conſtituents, they with impious hand diſſeminate amongſt them the baneful ſeeds of party ſpirit and poiſonous diſcord. Every invective, more eſpecially when originating from oppoſite ſentiments on public meaſures, has this unhappy effect. A queſtion comes before the legiſlative body, oppoſite ſentiments take place, it is debated with warmth, perhaps with rancour, the queſtion is taken thereon, and it is carried contrary to the judgment of one of the contending parties; immediately appears in the public prints an invective againſt the perſon ſuppoſed to be principal in the victorious party; he, having acted conſiſtent with his judgment of the public good; and ſeeing his conduct ſtigmatized with the opprobious epithets of villainous, traitorous, &c. ſenſibly feels the offered injury; his reſentment is rouſed, he flies to his pen, and with warmth endeavours to defend his cauſe, and perhaps, in the ardency of his zeal, caſts aſperſions on the conduct of his accuſer; each party has friends, who naturally become parties in the conteſt, fomenting diſcord, till at length it burſts forth with all the fury of domeſtic faction, deſtroying before it the tender, humane and auſpicious feelings, which ought to unite the members of a republic in the endearing bands of harmony and affection. I repeat it again, its conſequence demands repeating, may the legiſlators and adminiſtrators of the fœderal government pay due attention to this important ſubject; may they conſider every perſon who is guilty of wounding the domeſtic harmony of his country, as its worſt enemy; and when any queſtion comes before them on which they differ in judgment, may they diſpaſſionately debate it, and finally and amicably determine it by a majority of votes; and may the minority peaceably accede to the deciſion; for they having voted as they ſuppoſed for the promotion of the public good, their duty is fully diſcharged to their conſtituents; and as a larger number of their brethren, endued perhaps with equal legiſlative abilities, and equally intereſted in the happineſs of the community, diſſent from them in ſentiment, they ought certainly, under a ſenſe of the weakneſs of human reaſon, and a diffidence of their own judgments, to acquieſce ſo far with the majority as never after to oppoſe the meaſure, unleſs on trial it proves injurious to the public good.

Reproaching a man for his ſentiments, be they ever ſo ridiculous, is a ſpecies of perſecution, and ought never to be exerciſed in a free government; if forcible diſpaſſionate reaſoning will not produce conviction, reproaches are no ways likely to have this happy effect; perſecution was never known to have a convincing tendency, from its firſt riſe in the world to the preſent period. No, it has a contrary effect; and mankind have ever been more eaſily led than driven out of the mazy labyrinths of error.

Then let perſecution be baniſhed from our riſing empire, let faction and party ſpirit be for ever put to ſilence, then will ſweet domeſtic harmony, with white robed peace, and all the placid family of liberty, deign to grace this weſtern ſhore with their happy and conſtant reſidence, under whoſe auſpicious ſmiles we ſhall riſe to opulence and wealth, and a moſt elevated heighth of national glory. O wiſhed for period! O happy æra! When the evil demon party ſpirit, with all his ſable train, ſhall be baniſhed from our happy land, and the opprobrious epithet of antifœderal ſhall no more be named amongſt the harmonious ſons of Columbia.

BENEVOLUS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dock-ſtreet, near the corner of Second-ſtreet, an indented ſervant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAM, by profeſſion a chimney-ſweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---ſlender made, ſtrait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a ſhort blue ſailor jacket, with black buttons, ſtriped linen trowſers, old white ſhirt, old round hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1788. §

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A DIALOGUE *between a* SWORD *and a* HOGSHEAD OF SPIRITS.

Sword. SO, Mr. Spirits, I find you have lately uſurped an honor, which was conferred originally upon me, that of being the firſt meſſenger of death to the human ſpecies. Pray Sir, by what arguments do you ſupport your claims above mine? Am I not the moſt ancient, and the moſt univerſal deſtroyer of mankind? Have I not been the inſtrument, in the hands of Alexander, and Cæſar, and ten thouſand other military butchers, of filling up vallies and creating mountains, by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not act in a variety of ways? For whether human life is deſtroyed by means of a lance, a pike, a hanger, a bullet, a ſhell, a cannon ball, or a mine, it is all effected by my means; for the SWORD, by a uſual figure in rhetoric, is made to ſignify them all. Beſides producing this mortality, am I not the cauſe of all the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation and ſlavery, which have appeared in every age, and in every country upon the face of the earth?

Hogſhead of Spirits. I ſhall not diſpute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr. Sword, although I have ſome reaſon to believe, as I ſhall ſay hereafter, you would gain nothing by a controverſy upon that point. As to the univerſality of your dominion over human life, I deny that it is equal to mine. You deſtroy *men* only, but I deſtroy *men, women* and *children*. Yes, the ladies in every part of the world yield to the ſeduction of ſpirituous liquors. I call it *ſeduction*, for I generally overcome them, by firſt exciting in them a love for bitters before dinner, or for remedies againſt the cholic or low ſpirits, both of which are generally prepared by infuſions in ſpirits. As for children I deſtroy them, by perſuading their parents that a dram of raw rum or whiſky is neceſſary for them every morning, to keep the fog out of their throats, and thereby to prevent their getting the fever and ague. But further, you deſtroy life in *one ſeaſon* of the year, and in the *day time only*, but I keep up a deſtructive campaign during *every month* of the year, and ſuch is the attachment of many people to me, that after having ſerved them as a cordial during the day, I perform the office of a pillow, and adminiſter to them diſtruction every hour of the night. As to the monuments you have erected in every part of the world, they do not contain half the number of dead bodies which I have from time to time conveyed, by means of diſeaſes, to the different grave-yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various ſhapes by which you have effected the deſtruction of mankind, but in anſwer to this, give me leave to mention the different names and forms by which I have ſpread miſery and death over the world. Rum, whiſky, brandy, gin, ſtinkibus, bitters, toddy, grog, ſlings, and fifty other liquors, all come under the denomination of ſpirits. It is your province to deſtroy life *ſuddenly*, and only in *one* way. But I kill gradually, and in an hundred different ways. When I act by means of ſtinkibus (alias New-England rum) or rye whiſky, freſh from the ſtill, my patients generally live only two or three years; but when I make choice of old Jamaica, or Antigua, as inſtruments of death, they ſometimes exiſt ſeven or eight years. I permit this, bye the bye, only to ſpread the ſeeds of death more extenſively; for people of ſlender obſervation aſcribe the death of theſe people to other cauſes. I ſaid that I kill in a hundred different ways. Yes, half the diſeaſes of the human body are produced by ſpirits. The jaundice and dropſy, ſore eyes and ſore legs, a burning in the ſoles of the feet, fits of various kinds, gout, melancholy and madneſs, want of appetite and digeſtion, and many other complaints, for which I cannot give you the technical names, are all brought on by my influence upon the human body. You boaſt of the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation and ſlavery, which you have brought upon mankind---But what are all theſe to the evils which follow in my train? Wherever I go, all the calamities you have mentioned, together with the gaol, the wheelbarrow, and the gallows, crouch before me for cuſtomers. Factions and rebellions originate with me, eſpecially in the United States, for they are both hatched in ſtill-houſes, and low taverns, before they appear in news-papers and in mobs. I create domeſtic broils and family diſputes; and laſtly, even war and murder are often the offſpring of ſpirituous liquors.

You began, Mr. Sword, by boaſting of your antiquity. You were invented by Tubal Cain, and firſt uſed by Nimrod. But I claim an origin not only more ancient, but much more honorable. The *ſtill*, the *worm*, and the *cooling tub*, were all the invention of a Prince, more ancient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wiſeſt man that ever lived upon the earth. Spirituous liquors are the current coin of his kingdom. They bear his image and inſcription. They are the viſible marks of his inviſible power. The Prince I allude to, is, the------DEVIL.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I HAVE obſerved, with great pleaſure, the numerous publications that have lately appeared in the Gazette, againſt the uſe of ſpirits, and in favor of malt liquors. It is now five years ſince I have given nothing but beer to my labourers, with other more ſimple drinks; and I can truly ſay, I have had my buſineſs done better and quicker, than ever it was done in any other five years of my life. Several of my neighbours, who at firſt thought my undertaking to get my harveſt and hay in without rum, an impracticable thing, have now fallen into my practice, and recommend it, from the experience of its benefits, to all their friends. A great odds appears already in the neatneſs and profits of thoſe farms where no ſpirits are uſed, compared with thoſe that uſe thoſe liquors. Several malt houſes are eſtabliſhed already in our county, by which means our farmers have been able to procure malt upon eaſy terms, and to brew beer in their own families.

In thoſe parts of the ſtate where there are as yet no malt houſes nor breweries, I would recommend it to the ſtore-keepers to purchaſe a quantity of ſtrong beer or ale, in ſmall caſks or barrels. This may be ſold by the gallon, as they now ſell rum, to the farmers. *One third* of this ſtrong beer or ale, added to *two thirds* of water, will make a wholeſome and ſtrengthening drink. Where it can be afforded, the addition of a ſmall quantity of ſugar will make this mixture ſtill more agreeable. The great advantage of ſupplying malt drinks in this manner to the farmers, conſiſts in its being more accommodated to the finances of the farmers, and to the heat of the weather in the ſummer. Few of them can afford to buy ale or ſtrong beer by the barrel, and ſmall beer will not bear keeping till a whole barrel is conſumed in an ordinary farm houſe. I am the more diſpoſed to recommend to our country ſtore-keepers to deal in malt liquors in the manner I have mentioned, as ſome of them, from conſcientious ſcruples, have lately declined ſelling diſtilled ſpirits of any kind.

I have only to add, that cyder by itſelf has been found to be too harſh a drink for labourers, but when mixed with an equal quantity of water, it has been found to be a very pleaſant and ſtrengthening drink.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 15. A FARMER.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I WAS much pleaſed to obſerve, from one of your late papers, an account of the diminution of taverns in Philadelphia. In a ride I lately took into the country, I counted 42 taverns between this city and Lancaſter, the diſtance only 66 miles. Is it not probable that *one third* of that number would be ſufficient to accommodate all the travellers that paſs that road?---The evil, I was told by ſober people, aroſe from the Magiſtrates (who grant tavern licences) being choſen by the people.

A CITIZEN.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) July 12.

Extract of a letter from London, June 4.

"The late failures here, at Manchester, Liverpool, Briſtol, Glaſgow, &c. are eſtimated at nearly three millions, and the miſchief does not appear yet to be at an end.---They have had the worſt effects on the price of cotton, which has fallen from 22d. to 18d. 16d. and 14d. without any probability of its ſoon getting up, the quantity on hand being immenſe.

"The diſcuſſion of the petitions reſpecting the Slave Trade is put off till next ſeſſion; in the interim, a bill is brought into the Houſe of Commons for making ſome temporary regulation in the tranſportation of the natives of Africa to our colonies in Britiſh ſhips, which limits the number to be carried in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſel, viz. one negro to a ton:---To this, oppoſition is making by the African Traders, who have been heard againſt it by their council.---It is, however, generally ſuppoſed, that the bill will paſs.

"The ſtate of juſtice and legiſlation in Quebec will undergo a thorough inveſtigation the next ſeſſion of parliament. As complaints have come from ſeveral other colonies, this is ſuppoſed to be a prelude to a parliamentary reviſion of the whole colonial ſyſtem."

Extract of a letter, from London, June 5.

"While our country ſtands pre-eminent in political conſequence, in improving her revenue, and has not only the actual enjoyment, but the proſpect of long continuing to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, numbers of her merchants and manufacturers are plunged by the late failures into the deepeſt diſtreſs. To ſpeculating, or to ſpeak plainer, to gambling, is generally attributed the late dreadful craſh.---Want of remittances from America and the Weſt Indies, and over-doing the trade to France, have alſo had a conſiderable effect. Where the ruin will ſtop, God knows; at preſent we are loſt in anxious ſuſpence, dreading to learn the news of the next hour, leſt it ſhould inform us of ſome more of our friends being drawn into the vortex of bankruptcy.

"France is now convulſed to the center.---The Grand Monarch has loſt the affections of his ſubjects, who appear reſolute in aſſerting their long dormant claims to freedom. The language uſed by the French Parliament muſt ſurpriſe even an Engliſhman, accuſtomed as he is to talk, without much reſerve, of his ſuperiors. Many think that this wordy war will not be terminated till recourſe is had to the *ultima ratio*.

"Holland is, in a great degree, reſtored to the enjoyment of domeſtic tranquility; I ſay in a great degree, for ſhe is not completely ſo, nor could it be expected. In countries that have been diſtracted by popular commotions, where violence has been uſed, blood ſpilt, and property loſt, there will remain, long after the commotions are ſuppreſſed, heart burnings and reſentment; and theſe will occaſionally manifeſt themſelves.

"Joſeph and Catharine appear to have blundered moſt egregiouſly in the outſet of their war againſt the Grand Signior. The writer of the Vienna Gazette has a hard taſk of it; and that taſk he executes clumſily. In converting defeats into victories, and loſs into advantage, he does not ſhew the adroitneſs and addreſs of a Maubert, and one would think the remoteneſs of the ſcene of action might rather favor the excurſive flights of fancy.

"In the war alluded to, our court is determined to have no manner of concern; ſhe ſtands by an indifferent, unconcerned ſpectator, and will not grant any kind of aid to the one that ſhe will not grant to the other: Auſtrian, Muſkovite, and Turk are all alike to her. The Czarina, when ſhe formed the Armed Neutrality, the object of which was unfriendly to Britain, then oppoſed to half the world in arms, forgot former kindneſs, and in the expectation that we muſt be cruſhed in ſo great a conflict, little thought ſhe ſhould again be obliged to court our aſſiſtance. The time, however, is now come, and the old bear may ſuck her paws."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 5.

Yeſterday Monſieur *Warville* and Colonel *Terriere*, gentlemen of literary and military eminence, who arrived here in the laſt ſhip from France, ſet off for New-York; we hear they were honored with letters from the Marquis de la FAYETTE, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, to the firſt characters in the metropolis---*ſome of whom*, we have to regret, they had not an opportunity of being introduced to!!!

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

Several reports have lately circulated reſpecting an attack ſaid to have been made on a party of the troops ſtationed on the territory north-weſt of the Ohio. The beſt information we can collect, is from a gentleman juſt arrived from the Muſkingum, who ſays that a party of Chippawas, about 20, had been ſome time loitering about the camp, where the ſtores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking advantage of this ſmall party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third, ſuppoſed mortally, and ſcalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their deſign, which was to plunder the ſtores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a very friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their diſapprobation of the meaſure by words, but actually ſeized ſix of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and that they were ſafely conducted to Fort Harmer, where our informant ſaw them in irons.

The ſtores have ſince been removed to a place of greater ſecurity, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmer.

Notwithſtanding this accident (for ſo it is viewed in the Weſtern country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general ſeem well diſpoſed to cultivate harmony and a good underſtanding with our ſettlers in that quarter.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 12.

SECRET INTELLIGENCE.

It is whiſpered that an *affair of honor* has juſt now happened between Pompey and Jem, two black gentlemen of very reſpectable families and connections in Baltimore; Jem is ſaid to have inſinuated that Phillis, the Dulcinea of Pompey, is rather too free in her manners for one of a fair character; which coming to the ears of Pompey, who held Phillis immaculate as jet, he ſent Jem a mortal challenge, conceived indeed in the politeſt terms; for why ſhould the chaſtity of Pompey's intended bride be queſtioned more than that of the wife of Cæſar: After exchanging a brace of balls the ſeconds interpoſed, and 'tis hoped, for the ſake of their maſters, the wounds they received will not prove mortal. The errors of great men are ſo apt to be copied, that it is much feared this example will bring duelling too much in vogue among the vulgar.

CARLISLE, (*Pennſylvania*) *Auguſt* 6.

Notwithſtanding the repeated aſſertions of the Indians, of their diſpoſition for peace, in the many treaties we have indulged them with, we find that they ſtill continue their outrages on the perſons and property of the ſettlers in the weſtern country, as well as on the traders; ſome of whom they lately plundered and murdered, appearing in all the garb of war, and retreating with their booty to their nations with all the ſhew of peace; however, there have ſix of them been brought in as priſoners by our people, aſſiſted by ſome well diſpoſed Delawares; theſe had plunder along with them, and ſome of the apparel of the murdered, which evidently proves them to be the perpetrators.

It is currently reported through ſeveral channels, that the people of Kentucky have applied by petition to the King of Spain, for his protection in the government of that country, as Congreſs, they ſay, will not or cannot afford them ſuch accommodation as to them appears ſatisfactory; added to this, that by being annexed to the Spaniſh government, they are in expectation of enjoying the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, which is the only and moſt likely means of eſtabliſhing them a great and happy people.

The late crop in this country, which is generally deemed a bounteous one (notwithſtanding all the difficulties through which it ſtruggled) will be granted to us with very little advantage, if œconomy and induſtry is not more generally diffuſed. Every farmer is called upon as a friend to his country and his own happineſs, to encourage ſpinning of yarn and wool in his family, and to prepare linen and woolen cloth ſufficient for his own conſumption.

The great quantity of flax raiſed this year offers a fair proſpect of the increaſed manufacture of linen cloth. Many reputable farmers, it is ſaid, are employing their families in uſeful induſtry. The change made theſe laſt ſix months, as to general habit of domeſtic exertion, excites the hope, that our diſtreſſes and total want of a circulating medium are almoſt brought to a period.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 20.

Nothing ſhews the weakneſs of the American mind, ſays a correſpondent, more than the objections that have been made by ſome people, to *direct taxation* by the new fœderal government. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this government will be almoſt the only *equal* repreſentation of the people in the United States, of courſe the direct taxes levied by them will be equal and juſt, and collected with *eleven* times *fewer* officers, and *eleven* times *leſs* expence than the unequal and oppreſſive taxes of the ſeperate ſtates have been. There is another ſtrong argument in favor of the neceſſity of Congreſs exerciſing the power of *direct* taxation, and that is, the eſtabliſhment of American manufactures, and the diſuſe of foreign luxuries, will ſoon reduce the value of the *impoſt* ſo as to make it a very trifling ſource of revenue. One dollar upon every hundred acres of *meadow* ground, half a dollar upon the ſame quantity of *arable* land, a quarter of a dollar upon every hundred acres of *paſture* land, and one eighth of a dollar upon every hundred acres of *wood* land, impoſed once in twenty years, would yield a revenue ſufficient for all the demands and debts of the new government. Houſes and lots in towns might eaſily be taxed in proportion to their value compared with lands. This light tax would be equal, and not ſubject to be varied at the pleaſure of ignorant or envious aſſeſſors and commiſſioners every year. The United States would, by ſuch a ſyſtem of taxation, be let out upon an improving leaſe. Connecticut, and Milan, in Europe, have flouriſhed under ſuch a mode of taxation. It has this great advantage, the taxes become light to a farmer, in proportion as he improves his land from the year the tax is laid. At preſent, the more a man improves his farm the heavier he is taxed. To avoid taxes, it is now neceſſary only to be idle. The funding tax upon a common farm in Pennſylvania is now from ſix to twelve pounds a year. Under the new government it will not be more than from fifteen to twenty-five ſhillings a year.

Circular letters, it is confidently aſſerted, have been ſent to moſt of the counties and many townſhips from Cumberland, to requeſt perſons to meet at Harriſburg in September, for the purpoſe of procuring certain alterations in the fœderal government. Though we cannot think any citizen in the ſmalleſt degree cenſurable for purſuing meaſures, which he may think neceſſary or proper, yet the ſecrecy of this meaſure, and the omiſſion of ſuch circular letters to the townſhips in our vicinity and to Philadelphia, has a very improper appearance. There is *a fear of open diſcuſſion*, and *a depth of manœvering*, which we hope will have *a ſerious effect* upon the minds of the good people of Pennſylvania. It is evidently calculated to affect the enſuing election. Let the friends of juſt government and of the peace and happineſs of Pennſylvania *not ſleep upon the watch*.

No country, ſays a correſpondent, makes a large trade in the exportation of BEEF and PORK, but the United States of America, and the kingdom of Ireland---one province of France exports a ſufficiency of PORK to ſupply their colonies in the Weſt-Indies, but they do little in beef. Ireland, it is apprehended, will puſh *manufactures and the raiſing of grain*, ſo as to encreaſe their demand for beef by the former, and leſſen their ability to ſupply it by the latter, while our new ſettlements are pouring into our markets greater quantities and more excellent qualities of beef than in any former time.

By advices from Northampton county, received by the commiſſioners for opening the roads to the *North Portage* and *Tioga*, we learn, that an excellent waggon road has been cut, dug and levelled, from White Oak run (five miles from Pocona on Sullivan's road) up to the place beyond Mount Ararat, where the road is intended to fork, being about 58 miles. This road paſſes over the head waters of Tohyhannah, and a large branch of the Wallenpaupack (where there is a fine bridge built, 95 feet in length and 13 feet in width) from thence it croſſes the upper Wyoming or Sheholy road, within a mile af Stanton's tavern; thence paſſing over the waters of Middle Creek, it bends round the head branches of Lehеivaxen, runs under Mount Ararat and reaches the place intended for the fork, which is near two miles north of that Mountain. The workmen who were ſtruck off in July, on account of harveſt, were to commence again the 15th inſtant, and having only 12 miles to cut, will certainly reach *the North Portage* between Delaware and Suſquehannah, at the New-York line, in September. The Tioga road is ſuppoſed to be in equal forwardneſs, but the advices from thence are not ſo late, or particular. It may be of uſe to thoſe who viſit that country to be informed, that there is a tavern (called Stanton's) 31 miles from Pocona, to which they muſt proceed as follows:---Up Sullivan's or the Wyoming road from Learms or Pocona five miles to White Oak run, where the new road begins; thence by the new road north 30 miles to the Shoholy or *upper* Wyoming road; down that road (S. E.) towards the Delaware about one mile is Stanton's tavern, about which are ſeveral ſettlements. Five miles on the new road, a little on one ſide, is Mr. Shaffer's, and eight miles further on is John Van Tiel's; from thence to Ararat is 13 miles, and to the propoſed fork not two miles.

"The American Convention, or Confederacy, (ſays a writer in a late London news-paper) will ſoon have obtained the conſent of a majority of the Provincial Chiefs---but it will not be adopted with unanimous conſent.---It is new in the hiſtory of mankind, to ſee a great nation employed in making a Conſtitution for themſelves."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Auguſt 12.

"The following perſons being taken up as Vagrants, were adjudged as ſuch by the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, &c. and ſentenced to work on the public roads of this county----John Stewart and John Watts, each one year; John Jameſon and James (alias John) Moore, each nine months. [Theſe four appeared to be *Wheelbarrow-men* from Pennſylvania.] Dennis Haſſett three months; and William Sutherland (alias Thomas, alias Smith) four months.----It is hoped theſe examples will deter felons of other ſtates coming here; and convince our own vagrants and vagabonds of the determined reſolution to execute the late Criminal Law."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Wednesday, Auguſt 13, twelve o'clock.

"Congreſs have juſt rejected the meaſures as they ſtood---A new ordinance is introduced, leaving the *place* blank---rejected from a ſecond reading---The ſubject will hereafter be taken up anew."

A correſpondent ſays, that two Jews, one of whom is a perſon of diſtinction, have lately come to this city from Jamaica, and who have not long ago been at Hebron, which is about 30 miles from Jeruſalem, and which is their uſual place of reſidence. Their object is to collect ſubſcriptions for ſome of their brethren who have been enſlaved by the Turks for not producing a certain tribute at an appointed time. There are ſome who remember, that upon the failure of the payment of this tribute, the Jews at Hebron were ſeized once upon as ſlaves by their cruel and inſulting oppreſſors the Turks. It would be a laudable inſtance of generoſity and magnanimity in the Chriſtians to contribute according to their ability, as well as the Jews, for the purpoſe of relieving the oppreſſed. It has been ſaid, that mercy is twice bleſt; that it bleſſes thoſe who receive and thoſe who give.

Liſt of veſſels loſt, driven on ſhore, and diſmaſted at Ocracock, North-Carolina, in a violent ſtorm on the night of the 23d of laſt month.

LOST. Ship -----, Capt. Ferguſon, brig -----, Capt. Thomas Cox, ſloop -----, Capt. Smith, and ſloop -----, Capt. Arthur Davis, of North-Carolina---Sloop Fanny, Capt. Joſeph Gardner, of Rhode-Iſland---Sloop -----, Capt. -----, of Egg-Harbour.

ON SHORE. Sloop -----, Capt. Smith, ſloop Nancy, Capt. Stevens, ſloop -----, Capt. Iſaac Gidney, and ſloop -----, Capt. Smith, of New-York---Sloop ----, Capt. Stevens, of Connecticut---Schooner --------, Capt. Edward Simpſon, of Maſſachuſetts---Sloop -----, Capt. Hookey, of Virginia---Sloop -------, Capt. Warren, of Philadelphia---Schooner --------, Capt. Everidge, and two lighters, of North-Carolina---Shooner Polly, Capt. Burns, of Baltimore, on ſhore and diſmaſted.

DISMASTED. Schooner -----, Capt. Joſeph Hopkins, and ſchooner -----, Capt. Carey, of North-Carolina.

The preceding liſt was given to Captain Caleb Green (juſt arrived at Baltimore from Surinam, in the brig Friendſhip) in lat. 36, 40 N. long. 74, 30 W. by Captain Coffin, from North-Carolina, who rode out the aforementioned ſtorm, and was then bound for Boſton, and had on board four men, who were taken out of a wreck at ſea, by a ſloop from Virginia, and two days after put on board his veſſel. Theſe men informed Capt. Coffin, that the wreck belonged to Connecticut, and was commanded by Capt. Buckley; that on the 23d ult, they met with a heavy gale of wind, at S. S. W. that when ſcudding under bare poles, a ſea ſtruck them, and ſtove in the veſſel's waiſt, and waſhed the Captain and a boy overboard, who were loſt; that ſhe immediately filled with water, and her quarter-deck blew up, when they laſhed themſelves to the horſe-piece, where they had been four days when they were relieved. Capt. Green ſupplied Capt. Coffin with one caſk of water, and a caſk of bread.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who went paſſenger in the ſchooner Fox, Joſeph Lowrey, maſter, bound from this port to Kingſton, Jamaica, to his friend in this city, dated Norfolk, July 31.

"I ſuppoſe you will not be a little ſurpriſed to hear from me from this place; we have had a moſt providential eſcape from a premature grave: I ſhall give you a ſhort account of the dreadful ſtorm we have experienced.

"On the 21ſt inſtant, in lat. 33, N. long. 72, W. at nine o'clock, A. M. the hurricane commenced. At two, P. M. ſame day Captain Lowrey gave orders to cut the main-maſt away, and throw the ſhingles, boat and water overboard, which was done, and from it we found the veſſel much eaſier, and made better weather. Scudded all that night; the hurricane, if any thing, more furious until Tueſday afternoon, at ten o'clock, when it abated for about an hour; and then came on again with freſh violence. One very great conſolation to us was, that our veſſel ſtill kept tight; all that day and night going wherever the wind choſe to drive us, under a bare fore-maſt, at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, the wind veering all round the commpaſs. Wedneſday morning at four o'clock our veſſel broached too, and overſet. Three men went overboard, but miraculouſly got on board again, by laying hold of ropes, which were hanging over our quarters. She righted again, after lying about two mintes on her beam-ends; waſhed cables and camboos overboard; our cabin filled with water. You may gueſs what a pickle W------ and your humble ſervant were in, all hands ſet too at the pumps, and in three quarters of an hour cleared her; ſtill found our veſſel had not ſtrained, and made no water. The huricane ſtill continuing, at meridian we ſhipped a moſt tremendous ſea, which carried away our cabin ſcuttle and moſt of our quarter-rails, and again filled our cabin with water; a ſeaman and Polodore (a negroe) waſhed from the helm overboard, but were ſaved by laying hold of ropes; all hands ſet to the pumps, and ſoon cleared her. Now our ſeamen began to deſpair, being quite exhauſted with fatigue and want of ſleep. It required all Capt. Lowrey's efforts to encourage them from giving up the matter entirely: Poor man, he ſuffered the ſame hardſhips and fatigue they did, and was equally expoſed. At 7 o'clock this evening ſhipped a heavy ſea, which broke our tiller; we had not another to replace it, nor could we repair the old one, ſo that we were now drove to the neceſſity of letting our veſſel go as ſhe pleaſed, and the ſtorm more violent than ever, and continued ſo until Thurſday morning at 9 o'clock, when it abated. Strange to tell, our veſſel all that night made as good weather without a tiller as ſhe had done any part of the ſtorm. We had only eight gallons of water left when the hurricane ceaſed. The next day (Friday) we fell in with the ſhip Andaluſia, Capt. Kennedy, of London, who kindly ſupplied us with that very neceſſary article, and took us in tow as far as the capes, where we parted, he being bound for the river Potowmack, and we for this port, it being the moſt convenient to get our damages repaired. We expect to be at ſea again in a week from this. When we made the coaſt, we ſaw a graat many wrecks; it has made dreadful havoc among the ſhipping here: I hope the Delaware has eſcaped its effects. Conſidering the hardſhips we have undergone, we are in tolerable health; my hands are a little ſwelled, which renders writing painful. You will no doubt excuſe this ſcrawl; indeed if it had not been for the good behaviour of the Fox, and the judicious and excellent conduct of her Maſter, I am certain I never ſhould have had an opportunity of addreſſing you. An account is guſt arrived, that a Spaniſh ſhip, with 4000 barrels of flour on board, from Baltimore for the Miſſiſippi, or New-Orleans, was wrecked on Cape Charles, and the crew, conſiſting of 30 people, all periſhed."

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we announce to the public the appointment of a gentleman of the Rev. Mr. Hutchings's leterary attainments and excellent character, as the head of a ſeminary eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of extending education among the ladies. We hear that he intends to take charge of the Academy in a few days.

At a meeting of the Viſitors of the Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia, a letter was received from Mr. Andrew Brown, reſigning the charge of the inſtitution.

Reſolved, That the ſaid reſignation be accepted.

Reſolved further, unanimouſly, That the Board entertain a high ſenſe of the abilities of Mr. Andrew Brown, as an inſtructor of youth, and take this opportuntiy of conveying to him their thanks for his induſtry, fidelity and zeal, in diſcharging the duties of Principal of ſaid Academy.

Signed by Order of the Board,

WILLIAM WHITE, Preſident.

Auguſt 6th, 1788.

At a meeting of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy, the Rev. Mr. James Hutchings, of Lancaſter, was unanimouſly elected Principal of the Academy.

Reſolved, That the foregoing proceedings be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,

ATTEST. J. SWANWICK, Secretary.

Auguſt 14th, 1788.

On Wedneſday morning laſt departed this life, in the ſixty-ſecond year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAYNTON, Relict of the late JOHN BAYNTON, ſenior, Eſquire, of this city; and on Thurſday her remains were interred in Chriſt-church grave yard, attended by a large and reſpectable number of citizens ---

Of this amiable woman it may be truly ſaid, that ſhe was exemplary in all the relations and duties of domeſtic life.---Heaven had beſtowed upon her an uncommon portion of that meek and quiet ſpirit which is the faireſt ornament of the female character---The law of kindneſs dwelt perpetually upon her lips.---It pleaſed God to viſit her in her journey through life with many afflictions, all of which ſhe bore with reſignation, and finally ſubmitted to the ſtroke of death with the hope and fortitude of a chriſtian.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 1ſt day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Strowd, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Solomon Bunnell, Robert Hannas, William Jeans and others, containing 194 acres and 68 perches and the uſual allowance, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Courthouſe in Eaſton, a certain large tract of land, ſituate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the eaſt by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt, and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant and by land lately ſurveyed for James Wilſon and Robert Hooper, Eſquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonas Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Courthouſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage, grift-mill, ſaw-mill and tract of land, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joſeph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has iſſued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, in a certain bill preſented to the ſame court by *Joſeph Wright*, againſt *Catharine Wright*, the wife of ſaid Joſeph, for a divorce, upon a ſuggeſtion of adultery and other miſbehaviour; by which ſaid Supœna I was commanded to ſummon the ſaid Catharine Wright to appear before the Juſtices of ſaid Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to anſwer the premiſes.

Theſe are therefore to notify the ſaid Wright, to be and appear at the return of the ſaid writ, to anſwer as aforeſaid. † 5 w.

Auguſt 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

RAN away on Tueſday, the 5th Auguſt, inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, a likely bright Mulatto Lad, named Damon, 21 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender and active, and well acquainted with the buſineſs of waiting in a houſe, to which he has been always uſed; he went off in an Oznabrigs ſhirt, trowſers and waiſtcoat, but as he is well ſupplied with a variety of clothing it is impoſſible to ſay how he may be dreſſed; is extreamly artful, much addreſs muſt be uſed in taking, and great care in ſecuring him when taken, otherwiſe he will certainly make his eſcape. He has been learning to read, and has ſucceeded in a ſmall degree; has a ſcar on one of his legs, but it is not remembered which, occaſioned by a ſcald or a burn. He will very probably change his name, and likely may aſſume the name of Mat or Matthias, as he was called by that name when a child. He may alſo have got a paſs, as he is capable of any fraud of that ſort. He has lately become very fond of ſtrong liquor, and may now poſſibly indulge himſelf in it. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him in ſuch a manner that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of *One Shilling a Mile* for every mile he may have got from home, and ſhall be generouſly rewarded if brought home and delivered to ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.

Maryland, Talbot county, Auguſt 12, 1788. c 6 m

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 11th inſtant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the ſhoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Iriſh deſcent, but brought up amongſt the Germans, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and when walking ſticks out his breaſt and walks very ſtraight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almoſt new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, ſnuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with ſteel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

State of New-Jerſey, Cumberland county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county on the 7th inſt. a Negroe man, ſuppoſed to be a ſlave, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and from appearance between 20 and 25 years of age; he is a well made likely fellow, and can ſpeak no Engliſh; ſaid negroe landed on the beach, ſomewhere not far above Egg-iſland, and is ſuppoſed from his dialect to have left ſome Spaniſh veſſel paſſing up or down the Delaware. Any perſon owning ſaid negroe, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, within ſix weeks from the date hereof. Should no claim be made within that time he will be diſcharged from impriſonment.

¶ JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 30th day of September next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary*.

New-York, Auguſt 6, 1788.

This day is publiſhed, by M. CAREY,

In *Second* near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

The *American Muſeum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the firſt number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inſpecting this work, are reſpectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

From his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety*. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Honorable John Dickinſon, Eſquire.

WITH very great pleaſure I have obſerved that *it* [the American Muſeum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deſerving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the ſame *diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of theſe ſtates*, that have hitherto *ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed its direction*, I fervently wiſh, and firmly truſt that a generous and enlightened people will juſtly eſtimate the merits of a work carried on with ſuch a variety of exertions, and ſuch a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

From his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſquire, Governor of New-Jerſey.

PERUSING one of your *Muſeums* lent me by a friend, I heſitated not a moment to ſubſcribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can ſay, without flattery, (which I always deteſted) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American preſs ever came to my hands*.

How familiar ſoever many of thoſe *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to thoſe of the preſent generation who have ſeen them before, they will to poſterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I preſume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delinate for eternity*. The ſucceeding age will, with the keeneſt avidity, ſearch for every thing that has been written, ſome time previous to, and during the whole countinuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the bleſſing of God, finally terminated in one of the greateſt revolutions recorded in hiſtory.

The *repoſitory* will alſo be of *ſingular uſe to future hiſtorians and annaliſts*, by your collection and preſervation of ſuch public documents, as would otherwiſe, in all probability, be ſwallowed up in the abyſs of oblivion. Nor will the preſent generation reap an inconſiderable benefit from thoſe *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuſe political, agricultural and philoſophical knowledge. Thus much as to my ſentiments reſpecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution*, I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taſte, prudence, accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *ſame aſſiduity and ſkill*, be eſſentially conducive to public emolument. As ſuch undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I ſincerely wiſh you good ſucceſs in your laubable enterprize.

From Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. to the ſame.

SIR,

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the teſtimony of my name in favor of the uſefulneſs of your Muſeum, together with my beſt wiſhes for its extenſive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of eſſays that are calculated to advance the *intereſts of ſcience and virtue, and of the agriculture---mannfactures---and national government of the United States*.

From, ſir, your humble ſervant,

Wedneſday, July 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, having carefully conſidered the object and tendency of the American Muſeum, publiſhed by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very uſeful work, calculated to deſſeminate literary, political, hiſtorical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent; and more eſpecially to preſerve intereſting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general.

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
Preſident of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennſylvonia.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
biſhop of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Muſeum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunſwick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Peterſburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotſwood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleſton; and Mr. Johnſon, Savannah.

Thoſe Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are diſpoſed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Muſeum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The ſubſcription in Philadelphia is eighteen ſhillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

Darby township, August 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, as they certainly will take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

RICHARD HAYES, } Administrators.
NATHAN HAYES, }

Philadelphia, August 6, 1788.

RAN away, on the second instant, from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named *William Kirkpatrick*, about 18 years of age, down look, round shoulders, stammers in his speech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a new linen shirt, short Jane coat, black satin waist coat and Jane breeches, new shoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have SIX PENCE reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER HEISLER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Willingborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, on the night of the 9th instant, a Dutch servant man, named John Casper Eliot, a shoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, square and straight built, with short flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable cast in one of them, has imprinted in the skin with indian-ink, between the elbow and wrist of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coatee with a stand up collar, wooden buttons, white twisted flannel waistcoat double breasted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread stockings, old shoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowsers. Whoever secures said runaway, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of strong drink, and is supposed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glasgow, by, and for sale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fustians,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Velvarets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Morocens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Russia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduasoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and spotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glasses, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all sizes, Russia Hogs Bristles, 7 by 9 Window Glass, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spanish brown, Prussian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Bristol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25, 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly understands his business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookseller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.
JAMES ASH.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the island of Anglesea, who took passage for Philadelphia in 1768, be still living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly understands the Malting and Brewing Business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, August 1, 1788.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the premises, on Thursday the 21st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland, and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log messuage and a stone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premises; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Esq; and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Ashton, late deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their business, and hope, by industry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-east corner of Market and Tenth-streets, where they have for sale, on the shortest notice, monuments, tombs, headstones, chimney-pieces, slabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, steps, window-heads and sills.

Stone-work in general done in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually answered.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulson, *jun.* Printer,

On the west side of *Fourth-street*, between *Market* and *Arch-streets*, and by most of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Essay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulness of Divorce,

In certain cases, considered.

Addressed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having seen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had destroyed herself on account of some infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to show the necessity of *divorce* in such cases, in order to prevent the disagreeable consequences that often result from them.

Roman History.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

II. Subscribers to pay *One Dollar* each at subscription, to enable the publisher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publisher to repay the money, if a sufficient number of subscribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are published, bound so as to match the preceding volumes. Subscribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the last, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate such as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in six octavo volumes) a subscription is also open for the four last volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete sets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the first volume to be paid on subscribing, and the price of the second at the delivery of the first, &c.

V. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and booksellers the usual allowance.

*** Those who wish to encourage this undertaking will please to forward their subscriptions, as expeditiously as possible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publisher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-street, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be struck off may be ascertained, as the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for. 6w.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The west side of *Second-street*, the ninth door above *Chestnut street*, and by most of the Booksellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *six shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy sold for six shillings sterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*.

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrshire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not less than sixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and some other states, viz.----*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been universally admired.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having supplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horses, respectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will start from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompson's, the sign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with such expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the ensuing days, either to breakfast or dine. A Chester-town, or Eastern-shore Stage, will also start from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfast next day at Chester-town, if the passengers choose---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Chester-town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past eight o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a passenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£0	17 6
From ditto to Chester, -	0	4 2
From ditto to Wilmington, -	0	6 8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,	0	10 0
From ditto to Chester-town, -	1	2 6

The same for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each passenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages starting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way passengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in case of missing the first Stage they can have a seat in the second. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their present system of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line to Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
July 26, 1788. MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 3038.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter by the collectors, that they cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, as have been aſſeſſed on them for the payment of the ſeveral ſums which they are charged with, agreeable to the ſeveral tax laws of this commonwealth, and the owners have hitherto neglected to appear and diſcharge the ſame, viz.

	Acres.	County Tax. 1781.	County Tax, 1782.	County Tax, 1783.	County Tax. 1785.	County Tax, 1786.	County Tax, 1787.	Pennſylvania line or Second Claſs Tax.	Effective ſupply Tax in Specie, 1781.	Effective and Ad. Supplies, and Funding Tax, in State Money 1781.	Effective Supply Tax 1782.	Fœderal Supply Tax 1783.	Funding & redeeming Bills of Credit, 1783.	Funding Tax, 1785.	Funding Tax, 1786.	Funding Tax, 1787.	Sum Total in Specie.	Sum Total in State Money.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESTER Townſhip.																		
Francis Richardſon's Eſtate, houſe and lots,				0 12 11		0 3 6		1 16 6			4 2 10	5 3 4	2 4 3		0 5 3	0 3 2	12 7 6	2 4 3
Doctor Jackſon's, ditto, ditto,											2 17 5						2 17 5	
Jacob Byers, - -	25										2 5 2						2 5 2	
Edward Bonſall one lot,				0 2 1								0 16 8	0 7 0				0 18 9	0 7 0
James Sparks,								1 19 6									1 19 6	
Jeptha Lightfoot, - -	230							5 3 3									5 3 3	
Iſaac Salkeld's eſtate, houſe and lot,								0 18 9									0 18 9	
David Cowpland's eſtate, ditto,						0 7 6										0 10 8	0 18 2	
Doctor Jacob Tobin, ditto.																0 15 8	0 15 8	
CHARLESTOWN Townſhip.																		
Thomas Roſiter. - -	179		1 11 4								7 1 6						8 12 10	
CONCORD Townſhip.																		
James Marſhall. - -	450	2 2 6							8 7 9	25 0 5							10 10 3	25 0 5
LOWER CHICHESTER Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Gamble, - -	5		0 2 6	0 2 10		0 1 8	0 0 9		0 8 9	0 8 3	1 2 6	1 2 4	0 9 6		0 2 6	0 2 3	3 6 1	0 17 9
Curtis and Peter Grubb, one lot,			0 1 3	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 1 8	0 0 8		0 5 9	0 5 6	0 11 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 5	0 2 0	1 9 6	0 7 3
John Pedrick's eſtate, ditto,			0 1 5	0 1 1	0 0 5				0 10 3	0 9 6	0 12 9	0 8 8	0 3 9	0 1 3			1 15 10	0 13 3
Richard Flower's ditto, ditto,			0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 3		0 3 0	0 2 9	0 9 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	1 2 2	0 4 6
Benjamin Ford's ditto, ditto,			0 0 8	0 0 5	0 0 3						0 5 6	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 0 8			0 7 6	0 1 3
Emanuel Grubb, ditto,			0 0 10	0 0 6		0 1 5	0 0 6				0 7 6	0 4 4	0 1 9		0 1 8	0 1 6	0 15 8	0 4 4
William Ford, ditto,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Joſeph Few, ditto,						0 5 6									0 8 6		0 14 0	
Eleanor Stow,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Pyle and Nichols, malt houſe and wharff,				0 4 1							0 17 6	1 12 9	0 14 0				2 14 4	0 14 •
Richard Dutton,							0 1 11									0 5 8	0 7 7	
James Withey,							0 2 2									0 6 7	0 8 9	
Captain M'Keever, one lot.						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
WEST CALN Townſhip.																	9 0 6	
James Douglaſs, - -	260		0 16 10		0 12 0						7 11 8						1 7 7	0 9 0
John Douglaſs, - -	60			0 2 7	0 4 0							1 1 0	0 9 0				8 6 10	0 15 6
John Wilſon, - -	164		0 6 0	0 4 6		0 19 0	0 8 7				2 13 0	1 16 0	0 15 6	0 14 0		1 5 9	2 0 0	
John and Iſaac M'Cammon, -	30		0 2 6			0 2 8	0 1 9				1 3 10				0 4 0	0 5 3	7 13 7	0 15 9
Thomas or Samuel Lightfoot, -	100	0 8 6	0 6 5	0 4 7	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 2 10				2 18 4	1 16 8	0 15 9	0 8 9	0 7 6	0 8 6	1 1 4	0 8 3
Robert Goff, - -	100			0 2 4								0 19 0	0 8 3				1 12 2	
James Hambilton, - -	50		0 3 2								1 9 0						3 12 4	0 10 3
Thomas Jones, - -	60			0 3 0	0 4 3	0 7 0	0 3 4					1 4 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 0	1 7 2	
John Duncan, - -	126					0 6 8	0 2 9								0 9 6	0 8 3	2 8 0	
John Boyd, - -	84					0 4 3									2 3 9		0 9 2	
John Sook, - -	60					0 3 8									0 5 6		1 12 8	
Eliaſs Linkenauger, -	117					0 8 2									1 4 6		0 13 9	
John Whitehill, - -	100					0 3 3							0 10 6				1 4 6	
—— Hopkins. - -	119					0 7 9							0 16 9					
EAST-TOWN Townſhip.																	2 14 10	
Iſrael Morris, - -	75										2 14 10						5 2 8½	
Margaret Junkin. - -	125					1 5 4							1 19 4	1 18 0½				
EAST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.																	0 13 3	0 16 11
Elizabeth Carrol, - -	50							0 4 6	0 8 9	0 16 11							1 5 0	7 5 0
John Bentley, - -	200							1 5 0		7 5 0							6 7 5	3 19 1
Patrick Carſon, - -	150			0 7 11	0 10 9					3 19 1		3 3 0	1 7 0	0 18 9			0 12 1	1 3 1
Deborah Harlon, - -	35							0 4 0	0 8 1	1 3 1							0 19 3	1 17 3
Jeſſe Marſh, - -	50							0 6 6	0 12 9	1 17 3							4 2 9	4 10 6
John Powel. - -	276							0 2 9	4 0 0	4 10 6							7 6 9	1 10 0
WEST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.				0 8 9							3 7 8	3 10 4	1 10 0				15 16 9	4 4 6
William Pennall, - -	170		0 15 0	0 7 9	0 10 6				3 7 6	2 17 9	6 15 6	3 2 6	1 6 9	0 18 0				
—— Wale's heirs. -	200																0 6 9	
EAST MARLBOROUGH Townſhip.					0 6 9													
Doctor Hutchinſon. - -	28																17 18 3	2 1 6
NEW LONDON Townſhip.																	6 18 7	0 15 0
Robert Finney's eſtate, -	250	1 5 0	0 12 1								11 5 0	4 16 2	2 1 6				11 9 3	1 11 3
—— Foxcraft's land, -	100	0 5 6	0 4 0			0 7 4	0 4 6				2 10 0	1 15 3	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 13 6		
William M'Dowell's eſtate. -	200	0 13 8	0 9 1	0 13 6							6 0 0	3 13 0	1 11 3				9 14 3	3 16 3
NEW GARDEN Townſhip.																	3 14 6	
William Knight's eſtate, -	40	0 7 1	0 4 4	0 7 3	0 6 8	0 4 2	0 10 9	1 1 3	3 1 3		3 4 0	1 15 0	0 15 0	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 12 6	1 6 6	
Samuel Miller, - -	100				0 9 0						3 14 6						0 19 6	
William Cloud, - -	70				0 19 6									0 17 6			1 16 6	
Moſes Rowan, - -	144						1 16 6											
Joſeph Pemberton. -	180																3 13 9	1 11 6
NEWLIN Townſhip.												3 13 9	1 11 6				3 15 2	
Joſeph Hayes. - -	105																1 5 0	
EAST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.											3 15 2							
John Moody, - -	170										1 5 0						12 16 9	
David Faris. - -	100																0 13 9	
WEST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.																	0 5 0	
John Churchman, -	200	1 2 3				0 5 2					10 0 0			0 13 9	0 15 7			
Samuel Ewing, - -	150					0 1 3		0 13 9							0 3 9		1 2 9	
Jacob Brown. - -	30																0 16 9	
OXFORD Townſhip.								1 2 9									4 6 3	
William Bailey, - -	175							0 16 9									1 4 5	
Patterſon Bell, - -	100	0 7 9						0 8 6			3 10 0						0 11 9	
William Downey, - -	100	0 2 2						0 2 3			1 0 0						0 10 0	
Andrew Gibſon, - -	40							0 11 9										
Patrick Henry, - -	70							0 10 0									8 9 2	16 13 6
Dennis Roddin. - -	110																3 6 8	
PIKELAND Townſhip.								2 16 8	5 12 6	16 13 6					2 10 0		0 15 10	
Dr. Thomas Kennedy, -	150					0 16 8												
David Gundy. - -	50										0 15 10						3 16 10	
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Haycock's eſtate. -	12½														1 16 10			
SADSBURY Townſhip.					0 15 0	1 5 0												
John Boyd. - - -	400																	
TINNICUM Townſhip.																		
Hogg Iſland, ſaid to be the property of Thomas Procter. -	188	1 15 7	4 9 5	2 18 3		4 12 4	1 15 7		14 17 11	41 19 9	40 5 8	23 6 4	10 0 0		6 16 10	5 6 8½	106 3 7½	51 19 9
EAST WHITELAND Townſhip.																	2 11 0½	
Blachford and Hunter, -	75		0 4 3								1 18 1			0 8 8½			0 19 8	
Widow Blachford. - -	60													0 19 8				
WEST-TOWN Townſhip.																	3 6 8	
Ezekiel Hoopes. - -	100										3 6 8							

WE, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners for the county of Cheſter, in purſuance of the ſaid laws, do give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, with all coſts and charges, on or before the 11th day of September next enſuing the date hereof, the ſaid eſtates, or ſuch part thereof reſpectively, will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due, and reaſonable charges.

CALEB JAMES,
CALEB NORTH,
JOHN WORTH,
} Commiſſioners.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 11, 1788.

AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3039.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1788.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, having reſigned the charge of the Young Ladies' Academy to its Viſitors *, intends to eſtabliſh a Printing-office in this city. The FEDERAL GAZETTE and the PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST was conducted by him; but, in the opinion of his friends, his connexion with the Academy was incompatible with that buſineſs.

Though the Gazette had met with uncommon encouragement, the gentleman concerned with him did not incline to continue the publication of it without his aſſiſtance; it was therefore dropped on the 24th of laſt April. This paper the ſubſcriber propoſes to reſume; and now ſolicits the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of the United States in general, and in particular thoſe of the city of Philadelphia. Their ſubſcriptions, literary communications, and advertiſements, will be thankfully received.

Upon the friends of the late revolution he has ſome claim, having been a zealous advocate for their virtuous cauſe, ever ſince his arrival in America, in the year 1774 †. He conducted a public ſchool in the town of Pepperell, about forty miles from Boſton, till the memorable 19th of April 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington. On that day he left his ſchool, and marched with the militia to Cambridge. He was an officer at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and in ſeveral ſubſequent engagements. In 1776, he ſerved as Major of Brigade in the northern department with General Gates. He was appointed Deputy Commiſſary of muſters for the eaſtern department, including the four New-England ſtates, in 1777. When the priſoners of General Burgoyne's army lay at Cambridge, by virtue of an appointment from General Heath, he acted as Town-major, till the duty of the muſtering department called him away. In 1781 he was taken by the enemy, and carried into New-York. And ſince the month of October in that year, he has chiefly reſided in Pennſylvania.

The active and diſtinguiſhed friends of the late revolution, being very generally advocates for the New Fœderal Government, it might be expected, on account of the indecent treatment which he has received from its opponents, that he would make a further claim upon them; but on this ſcore he aſks nothing: He relies on the juſtice of Pennſylvania---his cauſe is now before the ſupreme court---and he has no apprehenſions but that the traducers of his character will be compelled to make ample reparation for the injury they have done him. To call theſe men to an account is a duty which he owes not only to his family and himſelf, but to thoſe gentlemen and ladies in Pennſylvania, by whom, for near ſix years, he has had the honor of being employed as an inſtructor of youth, in various branches of literature. He might add further, that his obligations to preſerve the liberty of the preſs, and the repoſe and happineſs of ſociety, have led him to appeal for juſtice to the laws of his country; for, what ſervice can the preſs render to the cauſe of liberty, when it is proſtituted to the purpoſes of falſhood or private ſcandal! Or what family can be happy, while the machinations of faction, or whole attacks upon individuals, which often involve in them a *cowardly* war upon *women* and *children*, are ſuffered to paſs with impunity!

A more circumſtantial account of the ſervices and ſufferings of the ſubſcriber, during the late war, with ſome other particulars in the hiſtory of his life, will be laid before the public in due time: Thus much he thought neceſſary to introduce on this occaſion; he pledges himſef to the public for the truth of what he has advanced; and to thoſe who will take a retroſpective view of the Independent Gazetteer, printed by Mr. Oſwald, he hopes this ſketch of his vindication will not be deemed impertinent.

Having avowed himſelf the editor of the Fœderal Gazette, he hopes his name will be conſidered as a ſecurity for the propriety and decency with which the Fœderal Preſs ſhall be conducted; and that his former habits, principles and conduct, will be thought ſufficient to juſtify him in undertaking a charge of ſo great importance, and in aſſuming the title which he has prefixed to that paper.

As ſoon as the proper arrangements can be made, the firſt number will be publiſhed; after that period it will be publiſhed every evening, Sundays excepted.

The peculiar advantage of an evening paper is, that it will convey to the citizens the earlieſt information; for intelligence of any importance, received by the mail, which cannot appear in the other papers ſooner than the morning after its arrival, may generally be announced to the public the ſame evening.

The price to ſubſcribers, for this DAILY PAPER, will be only Four Dollars and a half per annum.

Several gentlemen have kindly offered to intereſt themſelves in behalf of the propoſed undertaking; and have already accepted of ſubſcription papers, with a view of enlarging the liſt of ſubſcribers. For theſe and ſimilar favours, and for the attention of gentlemen with reſpect to advertiſements, the moſt grateful acknowledgments ſhall be made by the public's obedient, humble ſervant,

ANDREW BROWN.

THE following extracts would never, with my conſent, have been printed, had it not been inſinuated, with a view to bring reproach upon the friends of the New Conſtitution, that I, (an advocate for ſaid Conſtitution, and, as its enemies have alledged, a writer in favour of it) had been in the Britiſh King's ſervice in the late war againſt America, "that I embezzled his property, and conſequently deſerted him afterwards." A. B.

Head-Quarters, Boſton, Nov. 14, 1777.

SIR,

The difficulty of procuring fire-wood to ſupply the troops is ſo great, that uncommon exertions muſt be made immediately. Knowing your activity and zeal for the ſervice, I moſt earneſtly deſire your aſſiſtance to Colonel Chaſe.

Your obedient ſervant,

WM. HEATH, Major-General.

To Major Andrew Brown.

* *Auguſt 6th*, 1788.

At a meeting of the Viſitors of the Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia, a letter was received from Mr. Andrew Brown, reſigning the charge of the Academy.

Reſolved, That the ſaid reſignation be accepted.

Reſolved further, unanimouſly, That the Board entertain a high ſenſe of the abilities of Mr. Andrew Brown, as an inſtructor of youth, and take this opportuntiy of conveying to him their thanks for his induſtry, fidelity and zeal, in diſcharging the duties of Principal of ſaid Academy.

Signed by Order of the Board,

WILLIAM WHITE, Preſident.

† In the ſhip Hope, commanded by Capt. M'Clenachan, and the property of Mr. Blair M'Clenachan, merchant, of this city.

Head-Quarters, Boſton, December 28, 1777.

Major Andrew Brown is appointed to do Town-Major's duty at Cambridge, ‡ until further orders. He is to be reſpected and obeyed as ſuch.

Head-Quarters, Boſton, April 22, 1778.

The public ſervice calling Major Brown from Cambridge, the General thanks him for his ſervices as Town-Major.

The above are extracts from the orders of Major-General Heath.

Atteſt. ISRAEL KEITH, late Dep. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from Col. Ward, Muſter-Maſter-General, to Mr. Brown, dated Morris-Town, January 27, 1780.

-----You have my thanks for your conſtant attention to the duties of your office, ſince you have acted in my department, and you will pleaſe to accept my warmeſt wiſhes for your proſperity and happineſs.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1788.

SIR,

In conſequence of your application to me reſpecting the character you bore while I knew you in the American army, I can declare, that at Ticonderoga, in the ſummer of 1776, being then Aid-de-Camp to General Gates, I recollect your coming to that poſt as Brigade-Major to General Bricket, who commanded a brigade of Maſſachuſetts militia. This body of men were called out in haſte, conſequently, on their arrival with the army, much undiſciplined; your exertions were great to remedy this defect, and I well remember that you were generally eſteemed an active, vigilant and attentive officer.

My duty often called me to General Bricket's quarters, where you appeared to be held in much eſtimation by the General and officers of the corps to which you belonged.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

WALTER STEWART, Brigadier-General in the late American army.

Mr. Andrew Brown.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Gorham, Thomas Walley, Samuel A. Otis, Samuel Barret and Thomas Dawes, Eſquires, repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts, to the Honorable James Lovell, George Partridge, Artemas Ward and Samuel Oſgood, Eſquires, Delegates in Congreſs, from ſaid ſtate, dated September 18, 1781.

The bearer of this is Major Andrew Brown, late Muſter-Maſter for this department; an officer of merit in his ſtation, having, as appears by indubitable teſtimony, diſcharged the duties of his office with fidelity, and uniformly ſuſtained a good character.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Honorable Samuel Adams, Eſq; to his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs, dated Boſton, September 19, 1781.

The bearer, Major Brown, is a perſon that deſerves well of the United States and this commonwealth. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he joined the American army, in which his zeal and activity was ſignalized. In July 1776, he ſerved as Major in the militia of this ſtate at Ticonderoga, under General Gates. In 1777, he was appointed Deputy-Muſter-Maſter. And when the convention troops arrived at Cambridge, he was employed by General Heath as Town Maior. He has certificates of his fidelity from that General, as well as Colonel Ward.

‡ The troops of General Burgoyne's army were priſoners in Cambridge at this time.

This day is publiſhed, by M. CAREY,

In *Second* near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

The *American Muſeum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the firſt number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inſpecting this work, are reſpectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

From his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

SIR,

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety*. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Honorable John Dickinſon, Eſquire.

WITH very great pleaſure I have obſerved that *it* [the American Muſeum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deſerving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the ſame *diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of theſe ſtates*, that have hitherto *ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed its direction*, I fervently wiſh, and firmly truſt that a generous and enlightened people will juſtly eſtimate the merits of a work carried on with ſuch a variety of exertions, and ſuch a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

From his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſquire, Governor of New-Jerſey.

PERUSING one of your *Muſeums* lent me by a friend, I heſitated not a moment to ſubſcribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can ſay, without flattery, (which I always deteſted) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American preſs ever came to my hands*.

How familiar ſoever many of thoſe *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to thoſe of the preſent generation who have ſeen them before, they will to poſterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I preſume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delineate for eternity*. The ſucceeding age will, with the keeneſt avidity, ſearch for every thing that has been written, ſome time previous to, and during the whole continuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the bleſſing of God, finally terminated in one of the greateſt revolutions recorded in hiſtory.

The *repoſitory* will alſo be of *ſingular uſe to future hiſtorians and annaliſts*, by your collection and preſervation of ſuch public documents, as would otherwiſe, in all probability, be ſwallowed up in the abyſs of oblivion. Nor will the preſent generation reap an inconſiderable benefit from thoſe *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuſe political, agricultural and philoſophical knowledge. Thus much as to my ſentiments reſpecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution*, I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taſte, prudence, accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *ſame aſſiduity and ſkill*, be eſſentially conducive to public emolument. As ſuch undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I ſincerely wiſh you good ſucceſs in your laudable enterprize.

From Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. to the ſame.

SIR,

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the teſtimony of my name in favor of the uſefulneſs of your Muſeum, together with my beſt wiſhes for its extenſive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of eſſays that are calculated to advance the *intereſts of ſcience and virtue, and of the agriculture---manufactures---and national government of the United States*.

From, ſir, your humble ſervant,

Wedneſday, July 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, having carefully conſidered the object and tendency of the American Muſeum, publiſhed by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very uſeful work, calculated to diſſeminate literary, political, hiſtorical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more eſpecially to preſerve intereſting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general.

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
Preſident of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Biſhop of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Muſeum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunſwick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Peterſburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotſwood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleſton; and Mr. Johnſon, Savannah.

Thoſe Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are diſpoſed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Muſeum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The ſubſcription in Philadelphia is eighteen ſhillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 1ſt day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Strowd, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Solomon Bunnell, Robert Hannas, William Jeans and others, containing 194 acres and 68 perches and the uſual allowance, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain large tract of land, ſituate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the eaſt by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt, and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant and by land lately ſurveyed for James Wilſon and Robert Hooper, Eſquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonas Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill and tract of land, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joſeph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

State of New-Jerſey, Cumberland county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county on the 7th inſt. a Negroe man, ſuppoſed to be a ſlave, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and from appearance between 20 and 25 years of age; he is a well made likely fellow, and can ſpeak no Engliſh; ſaid negroe landed on the beach, ſomewhere not far above Egg-iſland, and is ſuppoſed from his dialect to have left ſome Spaniſh veſſel paſſing up or down the Delaware. Any perſon owning ſaid negroe, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, within ſix weeks from the date hereof. Should no claim be made within that time he will be diſcharged from impriſonment.

¶ JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

The following OBSERVATIONS *are recommended to the serious attention of the Officers of Government who draw pay for their services from the State Treasury, and of the Public Creditors of the State of Pennsylvania.*

WHEN the legislature were forming their last emission of paper money, the credit of the public had become so weak and languid from the pressures it had met with in the course of the war, and the repeated frauds which individuals had experienced from the various expedients which necessity had introduced from time to time for supplying the public treasury, that more than common guards and securities were deemed necessary, to inspire the people with a sufficient degree of confidence to support the credit of the paper they were about to issue. Great, however, as the requisite precautions were, the legislature, on this occasion, so far exceeded the general expectation in this respect, that no doubt remained in the minds of even those who were not friendly to the measure, as to the goodness of the security on which the money was to be issued, and the punctuality with which it would be redeemed; provided the legislature should faithfully adhere to the plan marked out in the act, and avoid increasing the quantity, or taking other measures, on their part, which should violate the contract, or incidentally weaken its fair operation.

The legislature have observed the contract on their part with scrupulous attention. No attempt has been made to increase the quantity of paper money, nor in any respect to weaken the security for its redemption; and the quantity emitted has been diminished as fast as the contract required. Twenty thousand pounds were cancelled and burned in the year 1786; a like quantity in 1787; and the twenty thousand pounds to be destroyed in the present year are now actually in the treasury, cancelled, and will undoubtedly be reduced to ashes at the next meeting of the Assembly, together with such farther sum as shall have been paid in by the borrowers under the Loan-Office act, which will probably amount to several thousand pounds. Nearly one half of the whole sum issued is therefore already drawn out of circulation, and the rest, with as much certainty as human institutions can afford, will be redeemed and cancelled with equal fidelity within the periods originally stipulated for that purpose. Is it not strange, that under such circumstances these bills of credit should have been thrown out of circulation as a medium in internal transactions? And is it not still more strange, considering the smallness of the quantity now remaining abroad, the constant uses for it in payments to the public treasury, and the *certainty* of its redemption in so short a time, that there should be so little demand for it at the present price as an article of profitable speculation? The whole sum now remaining out is less than ninety thousand pounds, and the revenues passing through the treasury have not, since its first emission, been less than twice that sum in every year, and will continue to be more than the sum which will remain uncancelled in the course of every year, even after the revenues of the Impost Office shall cease to flow into the state treasury. If those who receive this money from the treasury were to advert to these circumstances, they would surely avoid the great sacrifices they daily make of their property, by selling it at the low rate they now obtain for it. If they would keep it in possession a few months, it must necessarily rise in value; for while it remains any thing below the value expressed in the bills, it will undoubtedly be sought for by those who have taxes and duties to pay, as these payments *must* be made either in those bills or in specie.

The payments from the treasury are chiefly for salaries to the officers of government, and for interest due to the public creditors. It may be suggested that both these classes of people are generally so needy, as to be under a necessity of turning the money into immediate use as fast as they receive it. There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the observation, with respect to many of the public creditors; but even they would do well to consider, that by crouding the Brokers-offices with the money as fast as they get it, they actually waste a great proportion of the scanty allowance they receive; and that by keeping it a few months, they might obtain more nearly the full value for it.---- The more they are pinched by necessity, the more careful they ought to be, one would suppose, in husbanding their little store to the best advantage. Would any of them sell any other article of property so much below its reasonable, or what may be called its natural value, on account of a temporary stagnation of the market, when they perceived the quantity rapidly diminishing by a certain consumption, and were well ascertained that no more would be introduced? The common practice and usage of merchants and traders of every denomination, and in all countries, are opposed to the supposition.

Those who receive the money in the first instance from the treasury, receive it at full value. When they part with it, except as to so much as they respectively pay in taxes and duties, they suffer at once the whole loss of the prevailing discount.---- Whatever this loss may be, it is, in effect, an extraordinary tax which they pay; not, however, for the public use, for the public receive the money again at full value, and suffer the injury of a wounded credit in the mean time by the intermediate depreciation; but the produce of this extraordinary tax is divided among other individuals, who avail themselves, perhaps innocently, of the advantages thus afforded them, to make a profit on the money they pay for duties and taxes, at the expence of their fellow-citizens. If this happened but once during the existence of the money, it would appear the less strange and might be the less worthy of regard; but when it occurs in every half-yearly revolution, it is too deeply affecting to those who suffer the loss, to be passed over without investigating the causes of and using some endeavours to remove the pernicious infatuation.

To touch on the causes which first obstructed the general circulation of this paper, and which continued to operate till the circulation as a medium of commerce, even in the smaller branches of dealings, wholly ceased, might lead to discussions, which, under present political circumstances in other respects, ought to remain unopened. I shall therefore mention such only as the prudence of each individual may in some measure guard against, and contribute to remove, without giving cause of offence to his *honest* fellow-citizens, who may happen to differ from him on disputable points in politics. A large proportion of the community are neither public creditors to any considerable amount, nor dependent on the public treasury for salaries. Among these are many of the most wealthy merchants and landholders, thro' whose hands a considerable part of the duties and taxes are drawn into the treasury. Whatever causes may have prevented them from becoming public creditors, in times when the public exigencies required the exertions of every citizen to contribute what he could spare for the support of the common cause, I have too good an opinion of their patriotism, and of their honor as citizens, to suppose they would wish, under present circumstances, to shrink from their share of the public burthen, as liquidated by the legislature. But if the means of discharging their taxes and duties at a cheaper rate than some of their fellow-citizens are so palpably placed in their way, by the voluntary act of those who are to lose what they may gain by the bargain, is it to be supposed they will reject the advantage? The merchant, for instance, may lawfully purchase the money to pay the duties on the goods he imports for sale, at whatever discount it is offered to him, though he adds the duty to the price of his goods as if paid in specie, and the consumer pays the price in specie accordingly. Every other class of citizens may in like manner pay their taxes, at less expence of property than the public creditors and officers of government. But this is not all the disadvantage the latter sustain. They not only pay their own taxes and duties at full value, while their more fortunate neighbours pay at a cheaper rate, but they pay, moreover, all that the others gain by the depreciation of the money. To complain of the government on account of this grievance would be unjust, because the contract has been punctually performed on the part of government. To expect the farther interference of the legislature in support of the credit of the paper, except it be in adding more energy in the modes of collecting taxes and duties, would be unreasonable, because they have already placed it on as fair a footing as reasonable citizens ought to desire. THE REMEDY IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS; *set a proper value on it yourselves, and it will soon obtain that value, whatever it be, if it do not exceed the nominal sum, deducting a small allowance for the trouble of seeking for it.* Every vender of goods, which he would sell on a few months credit, may facilitate the appreciation, and at the same time increase his own business, by making it known to his customers that he will receive prompt payment in this money, at ten per cent. nearer its nominal value than the common brokerage price; and before the time of credit is expired, the brokerage price will have probably overtaken his. If the custom becomes general, this consequence will be certain; and, even without such aid, the appreciation cannot fail to happen, as the quantity is rapidly diminishing, and the time is fast approaching when it will be finally redeemed.

RATIOCINATOR.

By his Britannic Majesty's Packets Sandwich and Queen Charlotte, arrived at New-York, we have the following advices.

STOCKHOLM, *May* 25.

Since the accounts we received the end of March, that the Russians were assembling forces and forming magazines on the frontiers of Finland, all our troops are in motion; they are arming all our gallies in haste, and most of our regiments are already on their march. On the 27th the King will go to Carlscron to inspect the fleet, which has been augmented with some frigates, and which is to be ready that day. The Senate assembled yesterday, and entirely approves of all the measures taken by the King, and has intreated his Majesty to continue his dispositions for the defence of the kingdom.

PARIS, *June* 15.

The disturbances in Brittany increase daily; the resolution of government to send troops to that province alarms the public very much; they are shocked at the idea of a civil war.

Three more Deputies are arrived here from the Noblesse of Brittany with fresh representations; they wished to speak to the King himself, but received no other answer than that his Majesty would answer them when he had taken the advice of his Privy Council.

LONDON, *June* 5.

Letters from Constantinople dated the 8th of April, bring advice of a complete victory having been obtained by the Bosnians near Semendria, over 3000 Austrians, whom they drove to flight, after having slain 1000 of them. In confirmation of this account, the Courier who brought it, produced to the Grand Signior the head of the Austrian Colonel, who commanded in the action, with a great number of ears cut off from the vanquished enemy.

The whole province of Brittany is in arms, and the Nobles, to the amount of 500, have collected a body of 30000 men, and armed them.

The greater part of the Nobility in France, joined to the principal Clergy, have united in remonstrating to the King, that if he will continue to pursue his measures, they are determined to resist.

On receiving this news, his Majesty ordered all the forces that could be collected immediately to march into Brittany, and resist the insurrection.

June 16. The late tumults at the Hague arose from the servants of the French Ambassador and the common people. The servants had put some Orange Cockades in their hats before the arrival of their master, who ordered his men to take them out, and throw them into a ditch. This order they obeyed, and the people were so enraged, that they began a most furious attack on them, and in the scuffle one of the servants cut off a Dutchman's nose. The conflict then grew so violent, that the burghers were alarmed, and the military commanded to interpose, which they did, and soon terminated the contention, though not without some difficulty.

The following regiments are on their march to Brittany, to reinforce the army already in camp:

Infantry Regiments.

Poitou and Ronorgue, for Rennes.
Bouillon, for Lamballe.
Royal Suedois, for St. Brieux.
Lullin Suisse, for Nantes.
Vigier Suisse, for the same place.

Dragoons.

Colonel General, for Fougeres and Vitré.
Chartrics, for Ancenia,

Which forms in all 14,000 men.

It is reported, that there will be two camps formed in France the 15th of September next; the first at Lens in Picardy; the second in Alsace; the first will be commanded by the Prince de Conde.

We hear that the celebrated Paul Jones has been introduced to the Empress of Russia, by the French Ambassador.

June 18. Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar. The garrison was remarkably healthy on the 29th ult. at which time they were in hopes that the dispute with the Emperor of Morocco would shortly be in a train of accommodation; and that they would be supplied with provisions from Barbary.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in London, received yesterday, says:---We have this very moment got advices from Brittany, that a skirmish has happened there between the people and the military. Several on both sides have been dangerously wounded.---Some are said to have been killed.

This city is in the utmost confusion, and few dare utter their sentiments. A "silent shrug," and a "shake of the head," are substituted for the Coffee-house "conversation," here. The despotism of Versailles, in taking several genteel people out of Coffee-houses, and clapping them in prison, for speaking their minds too freely, has thrown an universal taciturnity and gloom over the whole city.

But, believe me, the spirit of Liberty is by no means crushed, although it is depressed. If we dare not breathe our opinions in public, for fear of spies, we do not hesitate in declaring them to one another in private.

Monsr. Calonne has been seriously talked of to re-assume his post of Minister. It is said to be by the express wishes of the Queen. How far this may be true we cannot say; but such a step, if adopted, would, no doubt, go a great way to allay our dissentions, as we all think that England must have improved, not diminished, his well known zeal for the Rights of Frenchmen. Ten regiments have by this time reached Brittany.

The Imperial *Joseph* has been at the camp before Belgrade, where, after witnessing three different attacks of the Turks upon his army, twice by general cannonades, in which upwards of 2000 discharges were made, and once a resolute sally from the garrison, thought proper on the 23d of May to quit his situation, and pass the Save with a division from the grand army, to the amount of 70,000 men.

The warlike preparations of the *Swedes*, at this period, have puzzled politicians in general, and excited various conjectures; but the idea now prevalent on that subject is, that they conceive the present a good time for recovering from the Russians what they themselves were deprived of by the immortal Czar Peter. It is whispered that there is a secret alliance between Sweden and the Danes, and that the purpose of this political connexion is hostile to the Imperial Catharine.

The commotions in Rennes in Brittany have lately worn so serious an aspect, that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have been stationed to overawe the people.

To remonstrances, protests and pasquinades, papers of a *bolder nature* have succeeded in France, one of which was discovered whilst in the press. The officers upon entrance seized the materials and impressions of near forty quires, ready for distribution.

The last returns made of the total amount of effective troops in the pay of France, state the number to consist of 180,000 men.

One of the most capital houses in the linen trade at the west end of the town stopped payment yesterday---it is computed that the deficiency will, upon investigation, amount to upwards of *half a million.*

The last letters from Petersburgh assure us, that there is a prospect of the Treaty of Commerce being concluded between England and Russia.

The Russian squadron, destined to cruize in the Baltic, consists of 8 sail of the line, and 18 gallies.

According to letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening last, the protest which the 47 Peers presented to the King had not passed unnoticed.

On Sunday evening a letter, of which the following are the contents, was sent to each of those patriots.

"You are hereby solemnly commanded by the King, to remove from Paris, &c. and not on any account to approach nearer the capital than 100 miles, till you receive the King's further orders. The place in which you take up your residence must be made known to his Majesty, who likewise orders that you do not, on any account, leave the kingdom, or change the place of your effects."

An officer of the first rank was charged with the delivery of the above to each of the Peers.

June 21. A tremendous storm is gathering in the north. Heaven grant that it may not extend over the other parts of Europe! The cause of this commotion is said to have arisen from the mortification which the Empress of Russia felt, at the refusal of her requeest at the Courts of Great-Britain, Sweden and Denmark, when she made application for the use of ships and men to convey her troops to the Mediterranean.

By the last accounts of the united powers of Austria and Russia, we learn, that a total despondence prevails with respect to any important advantages to be gained of the Turks. The contempt which Catharine and Joseph expressed towards his Sublime Highness, in the beginning of their wanton campaign, had given way to a sort of respect for the Mussulmen. Armies cannot be maintained without money; an article that by no means abounds in the Christian camps. The Turk knows it, and avoids, as much as possible, a pitched battle, and, like a famous General of old, means to prove victorious cunctado.

Our advices from Stockholm indicate a resolution in the Swedish Senate, rather inimical to the Belligerant powers, Russia and Austria. Should the Swede attack in earnest, his neighbours may tremble at the consequence.

That a general war is now about to desolate the northern parts of Europe is no longer a secret. From dispatches received yesterday by the Swedish Consul, it appears, that general orders have been issued for the return of all subjects of whatever denomination, and a free pardon to those whose misdemeanors had banished them; in addition to this, a hot press (a measure hitherto unknown in that country) had taken place in every sea-port and principal town. This intelligence, in corroboration of that already received of the general motion of the Swedish troops, and the advanced state of the fleet, to all which preparations the Prince Royal is indefatigable in his attention, leaves not a shadow of doubt concerning the intention of the Swedes to take this opportunity to attempt the recovery of Finland, wrested from them by Peter the Great. How the Empress will be able to quench this fire, thus unexpectedly lighted up, time only can tell.

There has long subsisted betwen Sweden and Russia a treaty of defensive alliance, in which it is stipulated, that a certain quota of men and ships shall be furnished to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empress made a demand of this aid from Sweden. The assistance was refused, upon the plea that Russia was not attacked, and, therefore, could not call for support, which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empress was highly enraged at this subterfuge, and sent a courier with the declaration, that if the succours were refused, she would attack the Swedish province of Finland with 50,000 men. The King of Sweden replied, that he had 50,000 Swedes ready to meet her, and they should determine the matter.

July 1. Accounts, it is said, are just arrived, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencontre with the advanced forces of the republic of Venice. The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the Republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

A Congress, it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial Court and the Turks.

July 3. By a gentleman just returned from France we have the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reins the 1st of June, the day on which the Parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity, by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was growing near the city where they encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the South gate, and the people defended themselves till upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says throughout Brittany, and the provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins and many other towns the following were posted up in different parts of the provinces: *Louis le severe, le present Roi de France, qui a donnez la libertie aux Americaines, et foit esclaves de son peuple*:---"Louis the severe, the present King of France, who has given liberty to America, and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

The following is an extract of a letter just received from France:

"Although remonstrances innumerable have poured into Versailles without much effect, yet no civil war, an event much expected, has, or I believe will, take place. The firm behaviour of the inhabitants of Dauphiny and Brittany have rather alarmed the Court; however, the Minister does not yet seem willing to recede. At Grenoble they acted in a manner very unexpectedly, for when the Duc de Clermont Tunnerre ordered the gates of the town to be shut, the peasants came down from the mountains, made a breach in the wall, entered the town, and seized the courier that had the dispatches for the Court, which they opened; the second in command escaped to Valence, from whence he sent an account of the affair to Court; we since learn, that a number of soldiers, they say 300, were killed. The Bourgeois and the peasantry keep guard in the town of Grenoble. Although all this looks very terrible, I am of opinion the King will get the better. There is no fixed plan in this country for an effective opposition."

The King of Sweden has absolutely left Stockholm, in order

to take the command of the army in Finland; and nine ſhips of the line have ſailed to join the Swediſh fleet, gone on the expedition to Finland. Admiral Wrangel ſailed in the above fleet to take the command of the whole.

Notice has been received, that the Ruſſian fleet is fallen down to the lower Mole, but the want of men is ſo great, that they almoſt deſpair of being able to put to ſea; the greateſt exertions however are making for that purpoſe, and when the fleet is ready Admiral Greig is to have the command.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 20.

Yeſterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. came on a ſevere gale, wind at S. E. For upwards of 23 minutes it blew with incredible fury; and had the wind not ſuddenly ſhifted to the N. W. every veſſel in the harbour muſt have been drove on ſhore. The tide roſe to a very great height, and moſt of the cellars in Front and Water-ſtreets, and a great number in Queen-ſtreet, were filled with water. The weſt ſide of the Battery, which has ſtood the force of the elements for a great number of years, is almoſt laid in ruins. The damage ſuſtained will be very conſiderable.

The following paper was lately ſeized at a private printing preſs in Paris: a few copies of which had been previouſly circulated, and one of them ſtuck on the city gates. Through the zeal of the parties concerned, the officers of police got information, and committed the remainder to the flames. The men who were at work eſcaped. A very diligent but private ſearch was made to diſcover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen!

"Your hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cauſe. The king and his miniſters have trampled with impunity on your deareſt rights. He who ſhould be the father of his people, is become their very bittereſt enemy and implacable oppreſſor!

"Not content with mocking our loyal ſervices, he dares to puniſh the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your moſt illuſtrious fellow-citizens are puniſhed with exile.

"Can you live and ſuffer this? Exiſtence is contemptible without its ſweets---and thoſe ſweets of our exiſtence are our liberties. A certain perſonage, and his abandoned adherents, are attempting to tread upon our necks.---Not a ſingle law remains unviolated, that can favor the progreſs of the king's power: They tear up government by the roots---while there remains no hold to ſhelter you from oppreſſion.

"Our remonſtrances are called diſloyal, becauſe they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce injurious, though the only right we have left, and ſtile it irreconcilable to the conſtitution: though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are ſacrificed to injuſtice. The king tells us with a ſneer, when we murmur, that we are miſled. Deteſted hypocriſy! they enjoy our complaints inſtead of liſtening to them.---Honey drops from their tongue, while a poiſon lurks within the heart.

"Their mouths are filled with declaring a paſſion for the glory that reſults from reigning over freemen; yet they have been the dagger that ſtabs the very vitals of the conſtitution. Alas! what redreſs can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes; and who violate without remorſe the moſt ſacred obligation of ſociety.

"Alas! Friends and countrymen! The criſis is arrived, behold yourſelves at the eve of liberty, or miſerable and perpetual ſlavery!---Fearleſs of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonſtrances from every corner of the nation. To theſe, ſhould it become neceſſary, let us add the moſt ſpirited manifeſtoes.

"May Heaven, and a repenting Sovereign, avert the horrors of a civil war;---but if our entreaties prove in vain, ſhall we be tamely driven on to deſperation?---No, let us make a laſt appeal to the all Powerful God of Battles.

"Oh! may the names of all thoſe who will not ſacrifice even life, to break the chains theſe tyrants are forging for us, and for poſterity, be branded with the blackeſt infamy! purſued by public deteſtation, even beyond the grave! May they be marked by curſing and bitterneſs for everlaſting ages!

To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!"

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *Auguſt* 19.

We hear from St. John's, that a large ſtore in that place, belonging to Benedict Arnold, on the 11th ult. was conſumed by fire. The loſs is computed at 5500 l. ſterling---the ſtore 1500, goods 4000. A ſon of Mr. Arnold was conſiderably burnt, inſomuch that his life is deſpaired of. [*The old aphoriſm is in this inſtance verified---What's got over the d---l's back, will go under his belly.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 27.

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous fœderaliſts) have formed a ſociety for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. Richard Peters Eſq; is appointed preſident of this ſociety. It is ſaid one of their firſt objects will be to form an aſſociation, to prevent the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

It is with great pleaſure that we inform our readers, that Richard Peters, Eſq; has three acres of Scarcity-root now in a very flouriſhing ſtate upon his farm, and that his experience of its great encreaſe and uſefulneſs, juſtify the encomiums that have been given of it France and England.

A gentleman, who lived above 20 years near a public wharff in this city, declares, that every *fifth* year during that term he beheld an entire new ſett of porters and long-ſhore men.---The preſent ſett of porters, he ſays, have laſted near fifteen years.---The cauſe of this difference, he ſays, is owing to the former porters, &c. drinking nothing but grog, toddy, or raw rum, while the preſent ſett of porters (being chiefly ſober Germans) drink nothing but beer and water.

We hear, that in conſequence of the heavy and conſtant rains during the late harveſt, the wheat in many parts of the ſtate is much injured. The Indian corn never appeared more promiſing. The flax is of an excellent quality, and the quantity of it gathered this year greatly exceeds any quantity ever before cultivated in Pennſylvania.

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that a great deal of damage has been done to the mills, meadows, bridges and roads, in the neighbourhood of the city, by the heavy rain which fell on Tueſday the 19th of this month. The height of the water, which fell between Sunday evening and 12 o'clock on Tueſday following, was ſeven inches and a quarter.

On Tueſday next the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth is to meet here, purſuant to adjournment.

The following is a Copy of a letter from Captain Daniel Thompſon, commander of the Crown Cutter, to Captain Stephen Moore, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

SIR,

"I am ordered by Joze Sanches de Bretto, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty's ſquadron, to make known to you, that he has poſitive orders for protecting and convoying any American ſhip or ſhips againſt the Regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America, for which, at your departure from this, if you find it neceſſary for convoy, you will pleaſe make me acquainted when and where you wiſh to proceed, that the ſame may be communicated to the Admiral, for his appointing the ſame."

By the July Packet, which arrived at New-York from Falmouth on Friday laſt, we learn that the ſhips Harmony and Pigou, Willet and Sutton, maſters, from this port, caſt anchor together in the river Thames on the 24th June laſt; their letters having been ſent up the preceding day.----The Grange, Roberts, and the brig John, Huxley, alſo from this port, arrived at the ſame time at Liverpool.

We are likewiſe informed of the arrival of the ſhip Birmingham, Kerr, at Briſtol, and the brig Brothers, Geddes, at Dublin, both from this port.

Capt. Harris, of the brig Abigail, arrived at New-York from Cork, ſpoke with the ſloop Dove, Capt. Joſeph Betſy, from Rhode Iſland, on his paſſage to the coaſt of Guinea, in lat. 39. 21. long. 52. 22. all well, on the 31ſt of July.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS took charge of the young ladies academy in this city, lately under the care of Mr. BROWN. He was introduced to the young ladies by the Right Rev. Dr. WHITE, and afterwards delivered to them an elegant and ſenſible addreſs, ſuited to the occaſion.

On Sunday, the 17th inſtant, the Lutheran Clergy conſecrated to the ſervice of God, in the preſence of upwards of 3000 people from different parts of the ſtate, a ſuperb and elegant ſtone building, of excellent workmanſhip, in Tulpehocken townſhip, in the county of Berks, by name of CHRIST-CHURCH.

The ſervice in the morning was opened with prayer by Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaſter, and the declaration of the pious uſes to which this edifice ſhould be appropriated was announced to the aſſembly by the Rev. Emanuel Schulz, the paſtor of the congregation; after which a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz the elder, of York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, from 1 Kings, viii, 61.

In the afternoon an excellent diſcourſe was delivered by Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, from Jerem. vii, 3, and the ſervice was concluded with a congratulary addreſs to the peopled aſſembled, and in particular to the paſtor and congregation, by the Rev. Charles F. Wildban, of Reading, for their joint zeal in compleating a building raiſed for the moſt noble of all purpoſes, the promotion of the cauſe of the chriſtian religion through the land.

On Monday morning divine ſervice was again performed, and an edifying ſermon was delivered from Eccleſ. v, 1, by the Rev. Daniel Lehman, of Meſillum, in Berks county.

Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of the people of this neighbourhood. They have exhibited, in raiſing this temple (which is 70 feet in length and 55 in breadth) an intermixture of benevolence, induſtry and taſte, that is not ſurpaſſed on the continent. The execution of the work will bear the inſpection of critics in architecture, and as the building was at their own expence, it will ſtand a convincing monument to the world, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the community in general, the ſober, frugal and induſtrious German farmer had it in his power, out of that pittance with which he was bleſſed, to return a tribute of thanks, which we truſt will not be unacceptable to the Supreme Being, the great Giver of Gifts.

The judges of the ſupreme court have appointed the circuit courts this fall to be held as follows:

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

At Newtown, for the county of Bucks, Monday 20th October.
Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, Monday 27th.
Wilkſbarre, for the county of Luzern, Tueſday 4th November.
Sunbury, for the county of Northumberland, Monday 10th.
Reading, for the county of Berks, Tueſday 18th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Bedford, for the county of Bedford, Tueſday 28th October.
Union Town, for the county of Fayette, Wedneſday 5th Nov.
Waſhington, for the county of Waſhington, Monday 10th.
Greenſborough, for the county of Weſtmoreland, Monday 17th.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Sandwich, Capt. Harris, will ſail with the mail from New-York for Falmouth on the 4th September. The mail will be cloſed at nine o'clock the preceding evening. She will touch at Halifax, and remain there 48 hours only.

Serious Advice to the GOVERNMENT-MENDERS, *who are to aſſemble at Harriſburgh, on the 3d of September.*

A GENTLEMAN once gave his ſon (a lad about 14 years of age) a handſome new watch. The youth, upon opening it, perceived ſomething in the watch which he took to be a hair which had fallen into it, and inſtantly pulled it away. It proved to be the pendulum ſpring, the loſs of which rendered his watch good for nothing. Beware, gentlemen Government-Menders, how you touch any part of the new conſtitution. You may by miſtake deſtroy its pendulum ſpring. A. B.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I HIGHLY applaud the zeal of your numerous advocates for beer and cyder in your paper, but I deſpair of their doing much good till they can extend the influence of their publications to the weſtern parts of the ſtate. In the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh almoſt every other farm has a ſtill-houſe on it, where the people aſſemble and drink away their health and eſtates. All the rye made in thoſe parts is diſtilled into whiſky, and wheat is often given in exchange for it. Plantations are often bought and ſold for a certain number of barrels of whiſky. Indeed, whiſky in different quantities, like Montero's cap, in Triſtram Shandy, is the *wager*---the *gift*---and in ſome inſtances the *oath* of three-fourths of the inhabitants of our weſtern counties. In returning from that country, I paſſed through ſeveral of our German ſettlements in Lancaſter and Berks counties, where I was ſurpriſed to find ſome German farmers infected with the pernicious cuſtom of uſing whiſky in their families. Every morning a dram was handed round to every man, woman and child in the houſe, and ſo much have ſome of them become attached to it, that they mix it with cucumbers for their breakfaſt. I wiſh ſome ſteps could be taken to convince theſe people of the deſtructive tendency of theſe practices. If this cannot be done, let a duty of 7/6 a gallon be laid upon every gallon of ſpirits, whether made in America or imported from the Weſt-Indies. Great-Britain has wiſely baniſhed national drunkenneſs from the iſland, by a duty of eight or nine ſhillings ſterling upon every gallon of ſpirits. Hence one cauſe of her induſtry, wealth and power. Unleſs we can imitate her in this reſpect, our nation muſt be extinct, or the human ſpecies degenerate among us into creatures, that will unite in them all the bad qualities of men and beaſts.

A TRAVELLER.

Doctor *GRAHAM*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, and thoſe in particular that are troubled with any of thoſe afflicting diſorders, viz.

THE Conſumption, the Dropſy or Fevers, the Dyſentery or Cholic, the Venereal Diſeaſe or Scrohpulous Tumors, Phagedenic Ulcers and Cancers, or any kind of diſeaſe incident to the human body.

Theſe may inform you, that he has devoted his time from ſix o'clock in the morning until eleven, to examine the caſes of all thoſe that call on him for that purpoſe, and from three in the afternoon until ſeven he viſits patients at their houſes.

Thoſe that deſire his opinion in any of their diſeaſes, or his attendance on them, will be attended to if they apply to him at Mr. PETER MATHER'S, at the ſign of Doctor Franklin, the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, where conſtant attendance and the ſtricteſt attention is paid to thoſe that apply to

Their moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

¶ 1 w. WILLIAM GRAHAM.

ROBERT LESLIE,

Clock and *Watch-maker*,

At the North-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

MAKES and repairs all kinds of Time-pieces, muſical, chiming, quarter, and chamber Clocks, on an improved plan, entirely new, which prevents the different changes of weather from affecting the ſwing of the pendulum, and thereby prevents any variation which can ariſe from that cauſe, and annexes the ſaid improvement to any old clock or time-piece; he repairs, with the greateſt accuracy, all kinds of uncommon watches, and thoſe made upon new conſtructions, and has alſo made ſome improvements upon watches, which he hopes will be thought of great utility, by every perſon acquainted with their principles.

N. B. Any perſon wiſhing to have moveable Dial-work, to ſerve any particular purpoſe, or pieces of fancy, may have them made either with new Clocks or time-pieces, or annexed to thoſe already made; and any gentleman wanting ſmall machines or Models, either for trying philoſophical or mechanical experiments, may have them executed according to their particular direction, by applying to ſaid LESLIE.

*** An apprentice wanted.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Leſher, Inn-holder, in Germantown, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone ſtable, and lot of ground thereto belonging, containing three quarters of an acre eight perches and one quarter of a perch, ſituate in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; binding on the north-weſt ſide of a forty feet wide lane or croſs-ſtreet, leading from Germantown main ſtreet to Briſtol townſhip, and York road; and bounded by lands late of the heirs of Jacob Weiſs and Godfrey Buckius. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Auguſtin Neiſſer, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 2d of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement and two tracts, pieces or parcels of land, meadow, marſh and cripple, ſituate in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, viz.

No. 1. Containing 29 acres, more or leſs; bounded by a run of water, Pennypack creek, by land of John Rambo, George Frailey and Peter Lawrence.

No. 2. Containing 13 acres; binding on the above piece of land, the run of water, Pennypack creek, and the river Delaware. The ſituation and goodneſs of the land is well known, and is about 10 miles from the city. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of George Campbell, huſbandman, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's tavern, near the premiſes, a certain plantation, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of George Reigner, deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Meſſuage or Manor Houſe, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Eſq; firſt Proprietor and Governor of Pennſylvania, and wherein he reſided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, ſituate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Briſtol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reſerved and moſt valuable part of the manor of Pennſbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for graſs and grain as any in Pennſylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully ſupplied with wood and water, and well ſituated for fiſhing and fowling.---Poſſeſſion of the premiſes will be given on the 25th of March next.

And alſo to be Sold by public Vendue,

On *Thurſday*, the 18th day of September next, at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Eaſton, the old accuſtomed Ferry-Houſe, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, in Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, oppoſite to Eaſton; containing 105 acres, together with the excluſive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the ſaid land acroſs the river Delaware, ſecured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

The terms of payment of the purchaſe money will be made known at the places of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above premiſes at private ſale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ROBERT GIBSON, jun. deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within three months from this date, for ſettlement; likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE BRITTAIN, Adminiſtrator.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Britain by private contract, are requeſted to make payment within ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Auguſt 25, 1788. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſervant lad, named *Hugh Wilſon*, about 19 years of age, brown hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on and took with him a deep blue coat faced with red, and white linings, two pair of homeſpun trowſers, and two ſhirts of the ſame, two fine ſhirts, one ruffled and edged with lace, the other plain, one pair of new ſhoes, and plated buckles, a pair of jean trowſers and jacket, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one changeable, and the other red and white checked, an Engliſh caſtor hat, a pair of ribbed gray yarn ſtockings and about four pounds ten ſhillings in money. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol on the continent, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ STEPHEN LOVE.

Auguſt 18, 1788.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted, if he offers himſelf for paſſage or otherwiſe, to apprehend ſaid ſervant.

Advertiſements, &c. omitted will be in our next.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America,*" in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 30th day of September next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary.*

New-York, Auguſt 6, 1788.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has iſſued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, in a certain bill preſented to the ſame court by *Joſeph Wright*, againſt *Catharine Wright*, the wife of ſaid Joſeph, for a divorce, upon a ſuggeſtion of adultery and other miſbehaviour; by which ſaid Supœna I was commanded to ſummon the ſaid Catharine Wright to appear before the Juſtices of ſaid Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to anſwer the premiſes.

Theſe are therefore to notify the ſaid Wright, to be and appear at the return of the ſaid writ, to anſwer as aforeſaid. † 5 w.

Auguſt 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 11th inſtant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the ſhoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Iriſh deſcent, but brought up amongſt the Germans, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and when walking ſticks out his breaſt and walks very ſtraight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almoſt new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, ſnuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with ſteel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

RAN away on Tueſday, the 5th Auguſt, inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, a likely bright Mulatto Lad, named Damon, 21 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender and active, and well acquainted with the buſineſs of waiting in a houſe, to which he has been always uſed; he went off in an Oznabrigs ſhirt, trowſers and waiſtcoat, but as he is well ſupplied with a variety of clothing it is impoſſible to ſay how he may be dreſſed; is extreamly artful, much addreſs muſt be uſed in taking, and great care in ſecuring him when taken, otherwiſe he will certainly make his eſcape. He has been learning to read, and has ſucceeded in a ſmall degree; has a ſcar on one of his legs, but it is not remembered which, occaſioned by a ſeald or a burn. He will very probably change his name, and likely may aſſume the name of Mat or Matthias, as he was called by that name when a clild. He may alſo have got a paſs, as he is capable of any fraud of that ſort. He has lately become very fond of ſtrong liquor, and may now poſſibly indulge himſelf in it. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him in ſuch a manner that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of *One Shilling a Mile* for every mile he may have got from home, and ſhall be generouſly rewarded if brought home and delivered to ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.

Maryland, Talbot county, Auguſt 12, 1788. c 6 m

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 29th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages and tracts of land, the firſt ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, bounded by lands of George M'Ilroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Eſq; John Heany and others, containing about 86 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, three pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in ſaid borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or leſs, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, jun. a certain meſſuage and about 50 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 28th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyſon, William Francis and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dock-ſtreet, near the corner of Second-ſtreet, an indented ſervant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAM, by profeſſion a chimney-ſweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---ſlender made, ſtrait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a ſhort blue ſailor jacket, with black buttons, ſtriped linen trowſers, old white ſhirt, old round hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1788. §

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Darby townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, as they certainly will take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

RICHARD HAYES,)
¶ NATHAN HAYES,) Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1788.

RAN away, on the ſecond inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *William Kirkpatrick*, about 18 years of age, down look, round ſhoulders, ſtammers in his ſpeech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a new linen ſhirt, ſhort Jane coat, black ſattin waiſt coat and Jane breeches, new ſhoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX PENCE reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § PETER HEISLER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Willinborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, on the night of the 9th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Caſper Eliot, a ſhoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, ſquare and ſtraight built, with ſhort flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable caſt in one of them, has imprinted in the ſkin with indian-ink, between the elbow and wriſt of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coatee with a ſtand up collar, wooden buttons, white twiſted flannel waiſtcoat double breaſted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of ſtrong drink, and is ſuppoſed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of buſineſs by ſome proprietors, have occaſioned general complaints of the public, which were very diſagreeable to thoſe proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy thoſe complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now eſtabliſhed this Line of Stages, and by a ſtrict attention to our buſineſs, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where paſſengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Burgen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpoſe a good Coach and four good Horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15s; by Powles-Hook 17s6; 150lbs. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers 3*d.* per mile.

The public may be aſſured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewiſe good Horſes and ſober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

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Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north ſide of South-ſtreet, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Buſineſs, and in the uſe of Burr Mill Stones, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed he has by this time ſome judgment of the quality of ſuch ſtones, therefore thoſe who apply to them may depend on bring ſupplied with ſtones of the beſt quality, and ſuch as will ſuit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Cheſtertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will ſet off from the New-York Stage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the ſign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the ſame price.

The Mail-coach will ſet off from the above-ſaid New-York Stage-houſe in Philadelphia, and from Cheſtertown, on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Chriſteen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Cheſtertown, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of ſaid days. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Cheſter, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the ſame price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requeſted, by the ſubſcribers, to ſend all news-papers, which are directed for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, to the aboveſaid Michael Denniſon's Stage-houſe, and they ſhall be ſafely conveyed between Philadelphia and Cheſtertown, and left at the different poſt-offices on the Eaſtern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the ſaid Eaſtern Shore, after the 21ſt of this inſtant July, 1788, during the preſent contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Cheſtertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and ſend a paper to each poſt-maſter, in order to encourage them to take the neceſſary care of ſaid papers.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.